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The Bombay Gazette

No. 12,045 New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JULY 12, 1887.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	TUESDAY,
L BENGAL	4500	400	W. B. Andrews	12th July.
M ROHILLA	3000	700	R. F. Hrisoge	19th "
*L KAISAR-I-HIND	4323	700	E. G. Stead	26th "
—SIAM	3041	500	W. D. Worcester	2nd Aug.
*L PARRAMATTA	4579	900	R. G. Murray	9th "
M CATHAY	2363	500	E. Ashdown	16th "
*L CARTHAGE	5013	1000	G. N. Hector	23rd "
—ASSAM	3053	500	W. A. Whaler	30th "

* The 2nd Saloon accommodation of these vessels has been rearranged and fitted with every comfort including 2 berthed cabins.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back via Taranto, Naples, Rome and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
PESHAWUR	3000	600	L. H. Moule	22nd July
BRINDISI	3542	550	A. W. Adamson	5th August.
BOKHARA	2944	500	C. R. Edwards	19th "
HYDASPES	2986	500	G. Scrivener	2nd Sept.

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent. P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, July 11, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 520, " 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st Aug.	29 Sept.
R. RUBATTINO	5,011	800	29th Aug.	10th Oct.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th Sept.	1st Nov.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK (including Railway Journey viâ Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA	4,000	14th July.
BISAGNO	4,000	6th August.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

A. BISCALDI,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 12, 1887.

ANCHOR LINE.

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BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Commander	1887.
s.s. NUBIA	3550	480	Capt. T. Knox	12th July.
s.s. ASIA	3550	480	Capt. J. Craig	2nd Aug.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-class Passengers.
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FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on MONDAY, 18th July, (on arrival of Outward English Mail) calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busrah, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "ETHIOPIA," 2,032 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 13th July, at 9 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on TUESDAY, the 12th July, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

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MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, July 9, 1887. Agents.

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Telegraph Office, Almora, Kumaon.	3 N.W.P. Government House Mixture.	6 8 0	25 0 0	
Terms: Cash with Order.	4 Proprietor's Own Choice	6 8 0	25 0 0	
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IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the Matter of SULEMAN HASAM, an adjudged Insolvent.

WHEREAS the Petition of CHARLES HENRY BUCHANAN FORBES, of Bombay, European Inhabitant, at present temporarily residing in Europe and carrying on business as a Merchant and Commission Agent at Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort, under the name style and firm of C. H. B. FORBES and COMPANY, by means of his duly constituted Attorney ALEXANDER MacLAGGAN of Bombay, European Inhabitant, residing at Victoria Cross Road, Byculla, without the Fort of Bombay, the Petitioning Creditor of the abovenamed Insolvent verified by the declaration of the said Alexander MacLaggan declared on oath and filed in this Honorable Court on the second day of July Instant, was filed in this Honorable Court on the said second day of July and whereas the said Suleman Hasam has been this day duly adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under the Provisions of Section Nine of the Act Eleven and Twelve, Victoria, Chapter Twenty-one. It is ordered that all the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvent be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honorable Court, and that the said Insolvent do within thirty days from the date hereof file a schedule in this Honorable Court in the form in Schedule C to the said Act annexed.—Dated this 6th day of July 1887.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 9th day of July 1887.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen-Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the Will (with Guzeratee Memo. Annexed thereto) of RAMJEE MADHAVJEE, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

HEMKUNVAR, widow of the said RAMJEE MADHAVJEE, the Executrix named in the said Will.....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any Interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Probate.

Witness, Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 9 h day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, and in the fifty-first year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
for Registrar.

The seal of the High Court at Bombay

L. N. BANAJI,
The 9th day of July 1887.

Messrs. NANU & HORMUSJEE,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

THE
TRIPARTITE BAG,

THIS BAG being divided into THREE distinct parts makes it an exceedingly useful Bag. It has NO FRAME, hence very light to carry. It has no less than FIVE SEPARATE EXPANDING POCKETS, and yet no larger than the ordinary expanding Bags now so much in demand.

The MIDDLE or OPEN Pocket is very handy for holding Handkerchief, Gloves, Card Case, Books, Papers, and the like, so that such can be got at without disturbing the other parts of the Bag. The TWO Pockets on either side are covered with deep flaps and distinctive catches, so at a glance one can see which side to open for any special article in quest. From Rs. 9 to Rs. 12 each.

BOLTON AND COMPANY.

G'S LINIMENT,

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY for the speedy cure of MANGE and other SKIN DISEASES in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle.

Price, Re. 1-8 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM

IS an excellent remedy in ORDINARY COUGHS, WHOOPING COUGH, HOARSENESS, and affords very great relief in cases of Asthma and Bronchitis.

Price, Re. 1 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

TOILET SOAPS.

EECKELAER'S CELEBRATED TOILET SOAPS.

Bouquet de Violettes, Rose Printaniere, a l'opoponax, a l'Heleotrope.

Re. 1, Re. 1-4, and Re. 1-8 per box of 3 tablets.

PEAR'S TRANSPARENT SOAP.

Tablets, Balls and Sticks.
10 as., 14 as., and Re. 1-4.

TOILET SOAPS

In boxes containing three tablets.

Almond.	Elder Flower.
Brown Windsor.	Honey.
Curd.	Glycerine.
Sunflower.	Carbolic.

Per box, 12 as.

FOR SALE BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
(CHEMISTS)
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

SECURITY

Is the Chief Consideration in Selecting an Office with which to effect

A LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE
STANDARD

Has been Established for 62 years and has Paid in Claims

ELEVEN MILLIONS STERLING.

GEO. OLIVER,
Acting Secretary,
Standard Life Office, Bombay.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and other insurable property in Bombay and Mofussil at current rates, by
BENN ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF OLD BUILDING MATERIALS AT MARINE LINES.

Under instructions from Captain E. C. Spilsbury, R. E., Acting Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m., at Marine Lines a shed for removal in the compound of the Hospital of H. M.'s 13th Regiment N. I., in Marine Lines; as also the old materials of Government stores in the Marine Lines, viz., teak railing, doors, windows, posts, rafters, iron pipes, stone slabs, felled timber, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, July 12, 1887.

THE WATERBURY

JUBILEE WORD COMPETITION.

PRIZES AMOUNTING TO

Rs. **1,000**

WILL BE DISTRIBUTED

ON FEBRUARY 1st, 1888,

TO THOSE HOLDERS OF

WATERBURY WATCHES

PURCHASED BEFORE DECEMBER 31st, 1887.

Who find the greatest number of words which may be formed out of the letters contained in

"WONDERFUL WATERBURY."

Only words in the English language will be admitted, and must be contained in Webster's Condensed Dictionary, 1886 edition. The dictionary may be obtained, post free, from THACKER and Co., Ld., BOMBAY, price Rs. 2-12-0.

Conditions of competition may be had at the office of the Company. Coupon entitling holder to compete will be sent with each Watch—

1st Prize	...	...	Rs. 500
2nd "	...	...	" 200
3rd "	...	...	" 100
20 Prizes	...	...	" 10 each.

THE WATERBURY

Rs. 8-8. Rs. 8-8.

A WORD TO THE WISE.

Do not be deceived by glowing advertisements into purchasing worthless handmade Swiss Watches under fancy names, when you can buy a 'WATERBURY'

Made by Machinery,
Uniform in Quality.
Simple in Construction,
Repaired for a Rupee or less.

AMERICA *VERSUS* SWITZERLAND,

Machinery beats cheap labour.

THE WATERBURY still increases in popularity, notwithstanding the puffing advertisements and impudent assertions of disappointed watch jobbers who make a living out of exorbitant charges for repairs.

If you must have a cheap Swiss Watch, the Agent of the Company will procure any make of Watches sold in the Indian market for 25 per cent. less than the advertised price, and deliver in good going order; he will give no guarantee, nor undertake repairs at any price.

THE WATERBURY

Rs. 8-8. Rs. 8-8.

The testimony as to the value of the Waterbury is overwhelming, and admits of no dispute.

TESTIMONIALS BY TENS OF THOUSANDS.

The proof of the pudding is in the eating.
The proof of the watch is in the going.

THE "WATERBURY" JUBILEE PUZZLE

will shortly be distributed all over India.

LOOK OUT FOR IT.

140,000 sold in London in three days, for one penny each.

The Waterbury may be obtained of dealers throughout the country from

SOUNDY & CO., Limited, Bombay.

PRICE RS. 8-8.

Office of the Company for India:

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

Chains in all patterns for the Waterbury, from One Rupee Four Annas to Four Rupees.

Warranted equal in appearance to Gold and Silver, and will stand acids.

NOTICES.

CALCUTTA RACES, 1887-88.

FIRST ENTRANCES for ARAB C.B. and PONY RACES CLOSE 15th July. See Prospectus, for Copies of which apply to
HON. SECRETARY, C. T. Races,
5, Clive Street, Calcutta.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

JACKSON'S FAMILY HOTEL.

MR. JACKSON, in returning his grateful thanks to his numerous Patrons and Friends for the liberal support he has received at their hands for the past 10 years, begs to inform them that he has REMOVED his FAMILY HOTEL to a healthily situated and commodious Bungalow more suited in every way to meet the requirements of Travellers and Residents, being replete with Home Comforts. It is now on the Railway Station than his late premises and adjoins "Jackson's Cash Stores" and the Depy. Assist. Adjt. Gen'l's Office.

EVERY MAN Interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure, nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will affect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent, in plain envelope, sealed, free. The Marston Remedy Co., 21a, High Holborn, London, W.C.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

WAGON BOTTOM BOARDS.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of 800 Tons Wagon Bottom Boards of Cailcut Poonwood, or Beutesk Timber. Specification and Form of Tender with particulars of delivery, may be obtained on application at the Office of the Undersigned.

Tenders, which must be on the Company's Form, Sealed, Superscribed, and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000, will be received by the Agent at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, the 13th July, after which hour no Tender will be received.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 30th June 1887.

NOTICE is hereby given that Tenders for the RETAIL SALE of OPIUM in the Town and Island of Bombay, for three years, from the 1st August, 1887, to 31st July, 1890, will be received up to 12 NOON (Bombay Time), on THURSDAY, the 14th July next, at the Office of the undersigned.

2. Tenderers must specify in their Tenders the minimum number of pounds of duty paid opium (each pound to consist of 40 tolas of 180 grains each) which they undertake to sell by retail during the term of the license and the amount of fee which they offer for the license.

3. Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 which will be returned if the Tender be not accepted.

4. Any information required regarding conditions of sale, &c., may be had on application to the Assistant Collector in charge Opium Department.

5. The acceptance of any Tender will be subject to confirmation by the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari.

W. W. DREW,
For Collector of Customs and Opium.

Bombay, Custom House, 24th June, 1887.

NOTICE is hereby given that separate Tenders for the MANUFACTURE and RETAIL SALE of CHANDUL and MADAT, respectively, and the Town and Island of Bombay, for three years, from the 1st August, 1887, to 31st July, 1890, will be received up to 12 NOON (Bombay Time), on THURSDAY, the 14th July next, at the office of the undersigned.

2. Tenderers must specify in their respective Tenders the minimum number of pounds of duty paid opium (each pound to consist of 40 tolas of 180 grains each) which they undertake to use during the terms of the licenses and the amount of fees which they offer for the licenses.

3. Each Tender for Chandul must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 and that for Madat by a deposit of Rs. 100. The deposits will be returned, if the Tenders be not accepted.

4. Any information required regarding conditions of sale, &c., may be had on application to the Assistant Collector in charge of the Opium Department.

5. The acceptance of any Tender will be subject to confirmation by the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari.

W. W. DREW
For Collector of Customs and Opium.

Bombay, Custom House, 25th June, 1887.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,

BOMBAY, SECUNDERABAD, CALCUTTA.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

Our own make. (Specially recommended.)

	Metal.	Silver.
Open-face	Rs. 25	Rs. 40
Hunting	" 28	" 45
Cut-hunting	" 30	" 50

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

By John Barrel. (A good reliable watch.)

	Metal.	Silver.
Open-face	Rs. 18	Rs. 28
Hunting	" 19	" 29
Cut-hunting	" 20	" 30

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

GENT'S GOLD KEYLESS WATCHES.

We sell now a thoroughly good and reliable Keyless Lever Watch, in 18 carat Gold case, at the undermentioned exceedingly low rates :—

Open-face, 18 carat	Rs. 100
Hunting "	" 110
Cut-hunting "	" 115

(TWO YEARS' GUARANTEE.)

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

SCARF PINS.

Just received the following fashionable Scarf Pins of 18 carat Gold, in case.

Lotus	Rs. 15
Acorn	" 13
Shamrock	" 11
Thistle	" 14

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

CHRISTENING PRESENTS.

Sets of Knife, Fork and Spoon of Hall-marked Sterling Silver in elegant Leather cases.

From Rs. 25 to 45.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

NOVELTIES IN PLATEDWARE.

Hundreds of neat and useful articles suitable as presents on any occasion now on view.

This is our first consignment of Platedware, therefore all New and Fresh.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

THE TRAVELLER'S CUP.

Plated Cups, folding in 3 pieces, guaranteed impermeable, in 3 sizes
Rs. 3, Rs. 4, Rs. 5.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, steam-boats and Dâk companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 1,852,000
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M5,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 7,570,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 2,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	" 1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M5,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£5,348,407, 9s. 2d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1886 ..... £320,620
" 1885 ..... £295,126

LIFE BRANCH.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in TIME of SUPPLY have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or at death, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves other Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,058,779

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1863 ..... £1,579,676 3 9 | 1878 ..... £4,919,15 14 1
1878 ..... £3,045,503 1 2 | 1885 ..... £5,348,407 9 2

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hummum-street.

BEFORE INSURING
SEND FOR PROSPECTUS
OF
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
COMPARE RATES AND CONDITIONS
WITH THOSE OF
ANY OTHER COMPANY.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR ASSURANCE OF RS. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	Payable at Death or on attaining						Annuity for Remainder of Life to commence at				Limited Number of Payments.			Annual Payments.
	For Life.		Age 50.		Age 55.		Age 55.		Age 60.		10 Annual Payments.	15 Annual Payments.	20 Annual Payments.	
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
20	16 12 0		29 11 0		25 3 0		3 10 3		5 11 8		40 7 0	29 8 0	24 12 0	
25	18 12 0		35 10 0		29 9 0		3 10 3		5 11 8		43 13 0	32 0 0	26 12 0	
30	21 6 0		46 9 0		36 12 0		3 10 3		5 11 8		47 10 0	34 15 0	29 6 0	
35	24 9 0		64 4 0		47 8 0		3 10 3		5 11 8		51 15 0	38 4 0	32 9 0	

Special attention is called to the very favourable Rates of Premium charged by this Company for ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, under which cases the sum assured is payable on attaining a certain age, or at the previous death of the Assured (or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for rest of his life) and which combine the principle of Investment with that of Life Assurance.

Prospectuses and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be obtained from any of the Agents or from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Manager and Actuary.

HEAD OFFICE, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

NOTICE

Messrs. HENRY S. KING CO.,
LONDON,
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,

Supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same rates. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a full remittance.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anxiety, to calm and assuage the weary sufferings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating system of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, &c.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1885, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of forwarding you a report on the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances ad infinitum of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the Inventor and Sole Proprietor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which he regretted to say, had been proved by the Queen's Counsel. (The Times, July 13, 1864.)

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation.

Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT
Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL ... 62,500,000
RESERVE FUND ... 4,500,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—32, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted direct through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (Ld.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts a 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank allows interest on Fixed Deposits for 12 months at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGES.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER,
Manager.

DR. DE ROOS'

CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from languor and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies, should provide themselves with this important article of health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion, renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children, who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 22s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c

DR. DE ROOS'

COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints. Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s., 1s.6d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE WORLD

DR. DE ROOS'

PILULÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

Which speedily, and almost magically, remove pain and disease of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend; they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, the sensations of fullness at the pit of the stomach, pains between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and gouty debility they will be found of unrivalled efficacy. They act mildly on the bowels without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, clear the skin, remove shallowness and pimples, purify the blood, brace the nerves, and marvellously invigorate the whole system. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s. per box.

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IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The Public are respectfully informed that Dr. De Roos' Pills are not sold in loose quantities, but only in packages, at the aforementioned prices. Intending purchasers are specially cautioned not to be deluded into buying so-called "Guttæ Vitæ" or "Renal Pills," but in every case specially to ask for and accept no other but Dr. De Roos' "Guttæ Vitæ" or Dr. De Roos' "Renal Pills."

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN.—Debilitated and nervous sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on secret abuses, nervous debility, depression of spirits and confirmed impotency, frequently traceable to certain pernicious habits too frequently acquired in early life. Price one Rupee or any of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

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Extra dry Pale Styrian Champagne—
Quarts...Rs. 32 per dozen.
Pints ... " 32 per case of 2 dozens.

Dry Burgundy Red Champagne—
Quarts...Rs. 32 per dozen.
Pints ... " 32 per case of 2 dozens.

Dry Pale Muscat Champagne—
Quarts...Rs. 32 per dozen.
Pints ... " 32 per case of 2 dozens.

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Jules Lemoss and Co's. Agency Brand, at Rs. 11 per doz. Exs. Lodge and Co.'s Cocoa Brand, at Rs. 7 " "

The above prices are subject to 5 per cent. discount for Cash.

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RULES—BOX, IVORY, AND STEEL.
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LEVELS—WOOD, BRASS, AND IRON.
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CHAPTER I.
WESTERN INDIA: PAST AND PRESENT—Changes in

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Third Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Band Marine Battalion, Apollo Bunder, 6 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Clan Buchanan (s) and China (s), from Liverpool; Siam (s), Venice, &c.; Dago (s), London; St. Dunstan (s), Newport; and Loodiana (s), Coast and Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Assyria (s), for Karachi; and Mobile (s), Aden, Hoodeida and Jeddah.

POLO.—Owing to the state of the ground, there will be no polo this evening.

A VAGRANT.—Joseph Wicks, a European, was yesterday declared a vagrant by Mr. P. Ryan, and was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

THE PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Kashgar and Bangalore entered, and the s.s. Singapore left on the 10th, The s.s. Rohilla and Clan Buchanan entered, and the s.s. Bengal and Mobile left yesterday.

EDULJEE FRAMJEE ALLEESS LEPER HOME.—The honorary secretary begs to acknowledge the following donations :—Bai Pirozebai Kaikushroo, Rs. 5; a Parsee gentleman, 3 pieces (60 yds.) of cloth.

LOST.—Hurjee Shamjee, living at Wittulwady, reported to the police of having dropped a gold necklace, valued at Rs. 136, on Sunday last, somewhere between Shaik Memon Street and the Mombadevie Tank Road.

AN INDECENT ASSAULT.—Mahomed Sultan was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of committing an assault and using criminal force against a woman named Kristnee. He was sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT.—The shop of Nusserwanjee Framjee, a watchmaker at Cavel Street, was broken into on Saturday night last, and seventeen second-hand metal watches and a silver watch, together valued at Rs. 100, were stolen.

ASSAULT.—Almas Moobit, a Siddee, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Hamilton of being drunk and disorderly and assaulting Syud Goolam Hoosein and two others, on Sunday night, at Nacoda Mohla. He was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

FOUND.—A purse containing two currency notes for Rs. 10 each, and Rs. 2-2 in cash, was found by police constable No. 228 D, lying on the Cowsajee Patel Tank Road, on Saturday evening last. It has been forwarded to the office of the Commissioner of Police, Byculla, for identification.

DISEASED MEAT.—Hussain Raj-Mahomed, a butcher, was yesterday charged at the instance of Enoch Solomon, market inspector, before Mr. P. Ryan, with exposing for sale at Chinchpooply diseased meat (portion of the carcase of a buffalo) intended for human food, the same being unfit for such purpose. The accused, on admitting the truth of the complaint, was fined Rs. 20.

REPORTED THEFTS.—Tatun Gumondi, a labourer, living in a hut at Dharavi, reported to the police on Sunday, the theft of sundry gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 60-14, from his box. The articles he alleged had been stolen sometime within the past thirteen days.—Ramchunder Mahadeo, living on the third floor of a large chawl at Girgaum, reported to the police on Sunday the theft of Rs. 52 in cash from his box during his absence from home.

THEFT.—Mahomed Hydroos was yesterday convicted by Mr. Hamilton of stealing books, wearing apparel, and sundry other articles, of the collective value of Rs. 53-11, the property of Abdool Raimoo, from his house at Mandvie on Sunday. The accused finding the complainant away from his house at a mosque stole the goods. He was arrested with the property in his possession shortly after the theft was reported to the police. Accused on pleading guilty, and admitting one previous conviction, was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music at the Apollo Bunder this evening, at 6 p.m., [weather permitting] :—

March .....Fair Maid of Perth ...Arr M. Curry.
Cavatina .....Reguavo Nel Silenzio...Donizetti.
Valse .....Kuss.....Strauss.
Serenade .....Before Her Window ...Metal.
Galop .....Bird's-Beak.....Fahrbach.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

RAILWAY CARRIAGES.—The B. B. and C. I. Railway Company are engaged in constructing a few vehicles for the coaching traffic on the trains running between Bombay and Ahmedabad. Ten third class carriages have already been finished. Each of them is 38 feet in length, contain eleven compartments each, and are capable of accommodating 133 passengers, thus economising space to the utmost extent possible. These vehicles are mounted on four-wheeled bogie trucks, one at each end, and have the patent spiral and other springs to minimise oscillation when running.—*Indian Engineering.*

GAMBLERS.—Abdoola Hoosein and Cassum Ebrahim, against the former of whom there appeared a register of ten previous convictions and against the latter a register of two, were together with a third man named Meera Hussainkhan, yesterday charged at the instance of Inspector Greyhurst, before Mr. P. Ryan, with being found gambling with a leather strap and money on a public thoroughfare at Victoria Cross Road on Saturday afternoon last. The three accused were convicted and sentenced, the first to three months' rigorous imprisonment, the second to one month's similar imprisonment, whilst the third accused was fined Rs. 10, with the alternative of fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

TRANSFER OF YERROWDA TO THE SUBURBAN MUNICIPALITY.—We understand that the inhabitants of Yerrowda have submitted a petition to Government against the application of the Municipality Act to their village, stating that they are very poor and will be unable to pay the heavy Municipal tax which will, in all probability, amount to nearly three rupees per head, and which is the rate at present levied from the inhabitants of the Suburban Municipal District. —*Deccan Herald.*

DACOITS.—We understand that the notorious Koli dacoit Maria and his gang are giving trouble in the Talukas of Khed and Juner. A reward of one thousand rupees has been proclaimed for the apprehension of this gang. Mr. Gunpatrao Mulhar Bakad, police inspector, two chief constables, and twenty-five policemen have been sent out to arrest the marauders. —*Ibid.*

SOUTHERN MAHARATHA RAILWAY.—It is a said that the late heavy rains have caused so much damage to the line of railway between Dharwar and Belgaum that one of the trains proceeding from the former to the latter place could go no further than Londay, whence it had to return to Dharwar.—*Ibid.*

BAZ FLOATING.—The river Mulla Mutha having reached its maximum height of water on account of the heavy rain that has been falling there, a cot on which ten persons were seated was floated into the river as usual on such occasion every year.—*Ibid.*

MAJOR LYON'S MEMORIAL FUND.

Mrs Sydney Wyatt	10
M H.....	5
W W G.....	5
J B	5
T Coatin	10
Previously acknowledged ...	285
	320

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Price, Rs. 3-12 per bottle.

Many leading Physicians are using this Medicine in their Practice.

GOVERNMENT DISPENSARIES AT THE HILL STATIONS.

THE Government have issued the following Resolution regarding the petition that the prescriptions of duly qualified medical practitioners may be made up at the Government Dispensaries at the hill stations of Mahableshwar and Matheran :—

Bombay Castle, 7th July 1887.

Petition from Sir Dinsha Manockji Petit, Kt., and others, dated 28th May 1887—Requesting that Government may be pleased to direct that prescriptions written by their medical advisers may be made up at the Government Dispensary at Mahableshwar on the payment of any charges that Government may deem reasonable.

Letter from the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, No. 2979, dated 7th June 1887—Submitting his report on the above; stating (paragraph 11) that the following are the prices given him by Messrs. Kemp & Co. :—

		Rs.	a.	p.
Mixture	8 oz.	1	0	0
,,	6 ,,	0	12	0
,,	4 ,,	0	8	0
Draughts	6	1	0	0
,,	1	0	8	0
Lotions	8 oz.	0	12	0
,,	6 ,,	0	10	0
,,	4 ,,	0	8	0
Ointments	2 ,,	1	0	0
,,	1 ,,	0	12	0
Liniment as Lotions.				
Pills	2	0	4	0
,,	1 doz.	0	8	0

observing that for mixtures containing expensive drugs an additional charge is made; and adding remarks.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor-in-Council is pleased to rule that at the hill stations of Mahableshwar and Matheran prescriptions of duly qualified medical practitioners may be made up at the Government dispensaries subject to the conditions—

(1) that they are forwarded through the Superintendents of the stations :
(2) that the medicines mentioned therein are amongst those provided by Government for dispensaries :
(3) that payment is made for them according to chemists' list, mentioned in paragraph 11 of the Surgeon-General's report.

2. The receipts from such paymants should be credited to the dispensary funds. No alteration is needed in the existing practice at the station of Panchgani.

AN APPLICATION UNDER THE REGISTRATION ACT.

AT the High Court yesterday, Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, presented to Mr. Justice Farran a petition in the matter of Act III. of 1877, and in the matter of Shaik Abdul Aziz bin Ally Ebrahim, and applied that the Court would direct the Joint Sub-Registrar of Assurances to refuse to register a certain mortgage bond under section 35 of the Registration Act, and to proceed under section 73 to investigate the petitioner's right to have the document registered. The petitioner stated that by an indenture of mortgage, dated 15th March, 1887, certain premises in Bombay, belonging to Aga Mahomed Nabi Khan bin Aga Mahomed Bakir-khan, were mortgaged by him to the petitioner as security for a sum of Rs. 18,500, and a deed was executed by Nabi Khan in respect of the loan. The deed was lodged with the Joint Sub-Registrar of Assurances for registration. Nabi Khan having failed to attend the registration office to admit execution, a summons was issued against him to compel his attendance, but he did not obey the summons. Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani attended before the Joint Sub-Registrar on the 9th May last, and applied to him to refuse to register the document, in order to enable the petitioner to apply to the Registrar of Assurances at Bombay, under section 73 of the Act, to establish petitioner's right to have the document registered. The matter was referred through the Registrar for the opinions of the Inspector General. As directed by the latter, petitioner's attorneys applied to the Sub-Registrar to cause a warrant to be issued against Nabi Khan, but the Sub-Registrar was unable to get a warrant issued. On the 16th ult., the Sub-Registrar, under the directions of the Registrar, declined to refuse registration of the deed, until after the expiration of the time prescribed by section 34 of the Registration Act. Nabi Khan had since gone to Arabia, and the petitioner had reason to fear that he would by means of his agents here alienate the properties mortgaged by him to petitioner. The petitioner had abundant evidence to prove the execution of the deed by Nabi Khan.

His Lordship granted a rule *nisi* as applied for, directed to the registration officer at Bombay for the time being.

ALLEGED IMPROPER CONDUCT OF AN OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR.

HENRY STEAD vs. THOMAS LIDBETTER.

THE rule *nisi* granted by Mr. Justice Jardine on Thursday last, at the instance of Mr. Henry Stead, carrying on business, against Thomas Lidbetter, to show cause why he should not be removed for improper conduct from the office of co-official liquidator of the Parell Spinning and Weaving Company, was brought on for argument before Mr. Justice Bayley at the High Court yesterday. The Hon. Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, appeared for Mr. Thomas Lidbetter; Mr. Starling appeared for Messrs. Tobin and Roughton; and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Mr. Bland, appeared for Mr. Henry Stead.

Mr. Macpherson said he appeared to argue against the rule which was obtained before Mr. Justice Jardine, calling upon Mr. Lidbetter to show cause why he should not be removed from the office of co-official liquidator of the Parell Spinning Company. In the affidavit made in support of the rule, Mr. Stead had made not only serious allegations against Mr. Lidbetter, but also against Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, solicitors. For that reason the learned counsel's client was very anxious to bring the matter on as quickly as possible to show that the application was a groundless and an improper one. Mr. Macpherson understood that the other side wanted an adjournment, to which he should strongly object. At all events he would urge that the matter should be heard at the earliest opportunity.

Mr. Jardine asked that the rule be postponed until Thursday next. It was quite true, as understood, that there were charges of a serious and grave nature; but the ground on which he based his application was that his client was served with three affidavits on Saturday afternoon, to which he had no time to reply. They would be able to argue the matter on Thursday next.

Mr. Starling said that serious allegations had been made against Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, his clients; and it was their interest that grave matter should come on forthwith for argument. The affidavits were served by his client at 1 o'clock on Saturday, and there was enough time for the other side to reply to the affidavits, as generally speaking Sunday was not kept as a Sabbath in this country. His clients had not been supplied a copy of Mr. Stead's affidavit, which appeared fully in the newspapers, from which he took it; and the charges had been spread broadcast over the whole country. They were desirous of pressing the rule on. The other side might have hurried on the matter, and have got their affidavits ready by that morning.

Mr. Jardine said his client's solicitor had hurried on the matter as far as he could; but it was not found possible to have the affidavits ready that morning.

In answer to the Court, Mr. Jardine said his client would be ready serve the affidavits the next day.

Mr. Macpherson said it was clear that the anxiety of his client was shared in by Mr. Starling's clients. It was most injurious to the parties concerned that such an *ex parte* statement containing the most serious allegations should be spread broadcast over the whole country, without their being replied to.

The Judge: People know that it is after all an *ex parte* statement.

Mr. Macpherson: The general public are unable to differentiate between an *ex parte* and a legal statement.

The rule was then postponed until Thursday.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. The Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, July 12th, 1887.

1. The following Extract from General Orders is published for information :—

Bombay Castle, 4th July, 1887.

No. 355, Bombay Vol. Rifle Corps.—The following appointment is made, to be Lieutenant—Col-Sergt N. Devlin vice Stead, resigned.

2. There will be a drill at Head-quarters on Wednesday next, the 13th inst., from 9 to 10 p.m. All recruits are particulary requested to attend.

3. It is notified that a quantity of Morris' Tube ammunition has been received and can be had on application at Head Quarters.

By Order,
(Sd.) G. W. ROUGHTON, Capt.,
Officiating Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

ALLEGED DEFALCATIONS IN THE PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE.

THE trial of Thomas Thomas, lately a lost-note writter in the Paper Currency Office, on the charge of embezzling Government money, was continued yesterday at the Bombay Sessions, before Mr. Justice Jardine and a special jury. The Hon. Mr. Macpherson, Advocate-General, with Mr Chitty, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Russell conducted the defence.

Mr. R. Sterndale, being recalled, said in answer to the Court: The prisoner has nothing to do with the preparation of the bond. That work rests with the applicant. The prisoner's duty is to take the bond to the Head Accountant, and in the absence of the Head Accountant to examine it himself.

The Advocate-General was permitted to put a few questions, in reply to which the witness said the prisoner issued the form of the bond to the applicant, and it went finally to the prisoner. It was quite within the prisoner's cognizance whether a bond had gone out or not, and whether it had come back or not to the prisoner in a particular case.

To Mr. Russell: The whole responsibility with reference to the bond rests with the prisoner.

The Foreman: Is it customary to have any formal acknowledgment at all from the payee on receipt of the money?

Witness: No.

In reply to his Lordship, Mr. Russell said he had no witnesses to call for the defence.

The Advocate-General then addressed the jury on the evidence placed before them. He said that they all now knew a great deal more as to how they should recover payment on a lost-note than they did when this trial began; mainly through the clear and precise manner in which Mr. Sterndale had given his evidence, they knew what the routine in the Currency Department was. The learned counsel did not say that the system was a satisfactory system; but at all events they had a satisfactory and accurate knowledge of what it was. It was also, he thought, quite clearly established that in the three cases which were the subject of the charges, the pay slips were framed and procured to be signed by the prisoner without the intermediate preliminaries having been gone through, and without the period of six months having been permitted to expire. In that sense he had improperly—whether he did it on purpose or by mistake was another question—got the money across the counter. It was material in this case to show the circumstances under which he got the money, and the learned counsel put it to the jury whether those circumstances did not establish to their minds, as men of the world, that the prisoner had got the money dishonestly, knowing full well that he was not entitled to have it, and without satisfying the intermediate proceedings. If he had by some possibility got the money by mistake, he should have at once gone to Mr. Sterndale and asked to be relieved of the money. Had the prisoner done that, he should not have been tried under the present charge, although the kernel of the offence, namely, the dishonest retention of the money would have been left untouched. The only issue of importance in this case was whether the prisoner having got the money dishonestly kept it, and all the cross-examination of the learned counsel for the defence as to the system in the office was only material so far as it tended to shake the case for the prosecution. Could there be any doubt as to the prisoner having received the money? Questions were put tending to show that it was possible a peon might have received the money. But the learned counsel submitted that the jury ought not to act upon a possibility of that kind in face of the direct sworn testimony of every witness that had been placed in the box that no peon would have been allowed to receive money unless his name had been inserted in the paysilp. He submitted to the jury with confidence that it would be a most disgraceful failure of justice, if the prisoner were allowed to escape upon the hypothesis, the mere suggested hypothesis, of a peon having possibly received the money, not a shadow of proof being given sustaining that hypothesis, and it was for them to think whether the prisoner ought to escape on such a hypothesis. All juries were bound to act upon the evidence as it stood, and not upon mere surmises. He might have called all the peons in the office to prove that they had not received the money. But he was not bound to call them, and it would have been a waste of public time to have taken their evidence. In each individual charge the jury had a complete chain of evidence that it was the prisoner who had obtained the money across the counter. In every one of these cases he had omitted to go through all the preliminaries, but it could not for a moment be supposed that he had done so by mistake, but supposing that he had received the money by mistake it was dishonest of him to have used the money afterwards, unless indeed it were proved that he had carefully kept the sums due to each applicant enclosed in different envelopes, ready to be delivered to them at the proper time. Whether the prisoner got the money by fraud or by mistake, there could be no doubt as to the capacity in which he had received it. The note-examiner and the cashiers, when they handed the money across the counter to him, must have given it on the faith of the pay-slip to Thomas as a lost-note writer, for the purpose of being paid over to the applicants. When the prisoner received money on account of any claims which were not due, it was surely not his duty to hand over the money to the applicant. But because it would not be right for him to have paid the money to them, it did not in the least affect the offence of keeping the money dishonestly; and if he was at all entrusted with the money in the present charges, it was because he was a public servant. The learned counsel heped he had satisfied the jury that a criminal breach of trust was committed by the prisoner. There was not a single witness called for the prosecution whose honesty, or veracity had been doubted. There was not a single witness who was interested in the conviction of the prisoner. There was not a single witness against whom it could be suggested that he had acted improperly in paying the money to the prisoner. They all, with one accord, swore that no money had ever been paid to them. He would ask the jury what element of proof was wanted. The prosecution could not of course prove that the money in these particular cases were spent by the prisoner in a particular way. They had not proved the rate at which the prisoner was living, having regard to his pay of Rs. 55 per month. It would not have been relevant or proper to do so. But there was positive evidence on which to rely, namely, that the money did reach the prisoner's hands. The money was not now forthcoming, and there was no explanation as to what he did with it. This was a case, Mr. Macpherson said in conclusion, of very great importance to the public and the Government, and it was very important that a guilty man should not escape. On the other hand it was of equal importance, nay it was of greater importance, that an innocent man should not be found guilty. The object of the prosecution was not to obtain a conviction in this case, but to have the prisoner justly tried, and they fully trusted the result of the trial would answer their expectations.

Mr. Russell began by saying that he was extremely glad on behalf of the accused that this case was tried by a special jury; and he was more especially glad because of certain words which had fallen from his learned friend—words which were more likely to influence a common than a special jury. Those words were that it would be a disgraceful failure of justice if they did not convict the prisoner. Mr. Russell, however, would say that the only duty of the jury was to consider the evidence before them, and that if they thought honestly that the prisoner was innocent, it would not be a disgraceful failure of justice to bring in a verdict of acquittal. It had also been suggested by his learned friend that other charges might possibly be pending against the prisoner, but he (Mr. Russell) charged the the jury strictly to confine their attention to the present charges only. In considering the case they had to see whether it was proved beyond the possibility of a doubt, first, that the prisoner had received the money, and secondly, whether he had misappropriated the money and unless the jury was fully convinced of the prisoner's guilt, it was their duty to discharge him. It was brought out in the evidence that the system in the Paper Currency Office was exceedingly lax, and that under such a system, it was at least, just as open for a peon to have got the money, as the prisoner himself. It was the duty of the prosecution to have called every peon in the office to say that he had not received the money. But the prosecution, for whatever reason, had not thought fit to call them, although counsel contended that so far from there being any waste of public time, their evidence would not have taken more than an hour altogether. In spite of all the evidence which the prosecution had brought forward, he would ask the jury to say that it was not proved beyond a possibility of doubt that the monies had been received by the prisoner, nor that he had misappropriated the money, having received it. As for the value which should be attached to Mr. Sterndale's evidence, the learned counsel said Mr. Sterndale had been contradicted in a most important particular. Mr. Sterndale had said the application in respect of Chundoolal's claim was in the handwriting of the accused; but Chundoolal's mooneem said it was not in the prisoner's handwriting. After he had made a mistake of such a nature, could the jury say that Mr. Sterndale's word was implicitly reliable? The learned counsel did not say Mr. Sterndale had made an incorrect statement. But when they found his statement disproved on a material point, they were bound to consider whether Mr. Sterndale might not be equally mistaken in reproducing the statement alleged to have been made by the accused. They could not be quite satisfied in their minds that the words which Mr. Sterndale said the prisoner had used were the identical words which he had used. The probabilities were that the prisoner, to whom Dinanath had, perhaps, previously spoken, might have used some such words as "I have got into a mess with my money." Again, Mr. Sterndale had said he had held out no threat to the prisoner at that interview. But he had not spoken three sentences of the alleged statement, when he came to say that he had told the prisoner. "You must tell all about it." Further would they believe that a gentleman in Mr. Sterndale's position would allow the prisoner to come to the office for fourteen days after he had made the statement, and that no criminal steps should be taken against him? If Mr. Sterndale continued the services of a subordinate, after he had made a confession, then he was not fit to be at the head of an office like the Currency Department Should the jury find the prisoner guilty the learned counsel implored them to recommend him to the mercy of the Crown; because the system in the office was such as to place the greatest possible temptation in the way of a man in the prisoner's position. The jury would recollect that the prisoner was a young man, with a young wife and two children, getting Rs. 55 a month. According to the scandalous system in the office, he had in his possession, and might have for any length of time, enormous sums of money. They would also remember that according to the play-slip the monies were made payable to T. Thomas absolutely and not to T. Thomas, Assistant Accountant or lost note writer. Counsel also asked the jury to disbelieve Mr. Sterndale when he "disingenuously" atttempted to throw the whole responsibility with regard to the preparation of the bond on the prisoner. If everything with regard to a lost note depended upon the prisoner, then the elaborate rules framed by the Government were quite useless. It was the duty of Mr. Sterndale as well as the head accountant to see that the paysilps were in order. In again requesting the jury to recommend the prisoner to mercy, counsel asked them to bear in mind that in this country a year's imprisonment to a European was quite a different thing to a year's imprisonment to a native, the hardships suffered by a European being of greater severity.

His Lordship, having briefly summed up the evidence, the jury retired, and after an absence of 20 minutes, returned into Court with a verdict of guilty, adding a recommendation to mercy.

The Advocate General: Before your Lordship passes sentence I should like to state that it is the desire of the prosecution to prove it to the Court that the amounts which form the present charge are only a small portion of the monies withdrawn from the office.

Mr. Russell: I object to the Advocate General making any further statement. There is no section in the Procedure Code which entitles him to bring forward any further charges.

His Lordship: I cannot hear you, Mr. Macpherson. The charges that you have alluded to have not been proved.

The Advocate-General: I asked to be allowed to call evidence to show what amounts have disappeared from the office.

His Lordship: Under what section do you intend to do this?

The Advocate-General: I cannot give your Lordship the section.

His Lordship: Then I cannot allow you to proceed.

The Clerk then read over the charge to the prisoner and asked him if he had to offer any reason why sentenced should not be passed upon him.

The prisoner: Having been found guilty, I throw myself upon the mercy of the Court.

Mr. Russell: I will ask your Lordship in passing sentence, to have regard to the recommendation to mercy.

His Lordship: Prisoner at the bar, you have been convicted of a serious offence, which is punishable by transportation for life or ten years' rigorous imprisonment. I take into consideration your youth, and I also regard the recommendation to mercy made by the jury. Looking at the maximum terms imposed by law, I must pass sentence of some severity, but inasmuch as the jury have recommended you to mercy, I sentence you on each of the heads of the charge to two years rigorous imprisonment, making in all six years.

The Advocate General: In these circumstances I shall not proceed with the charge of forgery, but will merely ask the Clerk to read over that charge, and request the jury to formally record the verdict of acquittal.

The jury having complied with this request, the prisoner was removed in custody.

YESTERDAY, at the third Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on the termination of the case against Thomas Thomas, the following case was tried before Mr. Justice Jardine and a Common Jury :—

MAKING A FALSE CHARGE.

Nandram Succaram, a Purdasee, was charged with maliciously making a false charge of attempted murder against Morlee Nurkhan, and of giving false evidence against him before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Kirkpatrick appeared for the prosecution.

Mr Kirkpatrick, in addressing the jury, stated the facts of the case. The prisoner and the prosecutor were related to each other; and with Devkee, the prisoner's wife, arrived in Bombay from Indore and were for sometime on the most friendly terms. Sometime after his marriage, the prisoner and his wife, accompanied by Morlee, went to Sirohee near Goa, when they all lived in the same room. An improper intimacy spring up in consequence between Morlee and Devkee; but the parties continued to live on the best of terms. After a short sojourn at Sirohee, the prisoner came to Bombay, leaving his wife behind with Morlee. They followed him soon after, and in Bombay they again lived on friendly terms. The prisoner visited Devkee and her paramour; and they visited him. On the evening of the 2nd May last, for some reason or another, prisoner went to see his wife; and after some words, he kicked her. She cried out, whereupon Morlee interfered and ordered prisoner out of the house. He went away, but he returned the next day, when an altercation took place between the parties, which however ended amicably. Prisoner went home after having had a smoke; but the same night he returned, enveloped in a cloth, and asked his wife to come back to him. She refused. Prisoner made a movement under the cloth, and presently Devkee and Morlee saw some blood run on the ground. They were frightened and ran for the police. A policeman came and found the prisoner stabbed in the stomach. His bowels were protruding. He was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where he made a charge against Morlee of having stabbed him, Morlee was prosecuted on the charge before the Magistrate, who found it was a trumped-up charge, and it was accordingly dismissed. The Magistrate afterwards granted sanction for the prosecution of the prisoner for making a false charge and perjuring himself.

Evidence was called for the prosecution, but it was not finished at the rising of the Court and the jury were allowed to separate. The case will be resumed this (Tuesday) morning

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE PROPOSED EXTENSION OF BOMBAY.

THERE is one noticeable feature about the replies that have been sent to the Extension Committee from the several parties. Most of them treat the subject as if the inquiry were restricted to the English part of the town only. It seems to be forgotten that the loudest cry for accommodation comes from the poor. We are glad to note that the useful Bombay Presidency Association has taken up the cause of the poor, and has treated the questions in quite a different manner from the others. We trust the Committee will pay proper attention to the Association's replies, as they are essentially the views of the poor public of Bombay. —*Jam-i-Jamshed.*

CHOLERA IN BOMBAY.

FILTHINESS has got a great deal to do with the spread of cholera in Bombay. The contents of the dust bins when fully saturated with rain water emit fearfully poisonous gases. The same may be said of the rotting offal in narrow lanes again, certain descriptions of vegetable and fruit getting rapidly bad in the monsoon, the dealers sell them cheap in order to get them off their hands. These are greedily bought by the poor classes. The articles thus sold in large quantities are rotten flour, bumalows, and other kind of fish. These naturally give rise to cholera. It is our earnest recommendation to the health authorities therefore, that they must give up the theory of arsenic poisoning, for the present at least.—*Bombay Samachar.*

ALLEGED DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR.

On the 8th instant, a European was arrested at Surat, by the police on a charge of drunk and disorderly behaviour in a liquor shop. On being placed before the magistrate, Mr. Younghusband, the man stated that he was the son of General Hogg, and that he had been robbed of his money. He has been remanded to jails pending further inquiries.—*Id.*

THE INTERPRETERS OF THE HIGH COURT.

REFERRING to the just rebuke administered to Mr. Ballajee Pandurung by Mr. Justice Jardine, a correspondent of the "Kaisar-i-Hind" says:—It may be that the interpreters are in the habit of going to some of the Judges in their chambers and give their opinion, in good faith, on particular cases. He can easily believe that an interpreter would not venture to thus intrude on a judge's privacy unless he had been encouraged to do so before. Forty years ago, when the Supreme Courts existed, the judges kept themselves entirely aloof from either Native or European officers of the Court. Sir Erskine Perry, Sir William Yardley, Sir Matthew Sausse, and Sir Joseph Arnould did not appear in any of the public gatherings, even ten times during their ten years period of office. Recently, however, since the promotion of Barristers and Civilians to the High Court Bench, we find Judges moving about in clubs, theatres, Volunteers corps, public and private musical recitals, and wedding processions. The rebuke to Mr. Balajee, therefore, is as much a lesson to the officers as a hint to the judges themselves.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 24TH JUNE.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Siam, Captain W. D. G. Worcester, R. N. R, arrived in Bombay harbour at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, with the Overland mails of the 24th June. Left Suez, June 30, midnight, experienced north-westerly winds throughout the entire length of the Red Sea, with very sultry weather in the southern portion. Thick and hazy. Moderate S.S.E. winds and confused sea in the Gulf of Aden, near Socotra, strong monsoons with occasional rain squalls and high confused sea to within 200 miles of Bombay, when the sea and wind decreased. Direction of wind S.W. to S.W. by S. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Mr and Mrs Shannon and infant	Major Curtin
Lieut C H Bush	Mrs Allan Ramsay
	Mr H F Deare

FROM GIBRALTAR.—Mrs E V O Bruce.

FROM VENICE.

Col Crawford	Mr and Mrs Nice

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr E A C Stewart	Mr and Mrs Rundle
Lieut-Col Wilton	Mr Sorabjee
Mr Howard	Major Thomas
Mr R D Setna	Mr Thos Henderson
Mr R D Broadfoot	Mr R G Dyson
Mr H F Felin	Mr W M Boutflower
Mr D B Horne	Capt Dunn
Mr C W Odling	Mr Walt
Mr J A Lodge	

FROM ADEN.—Lieut Rose, RE.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 17TH TO 24TH JUNE INCLUSIVE.)

THE Queen, accompanied by Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg, arrived at Windsor Castle from Balmoral on Friday morning.

The Queen, on Saturday, at Windsor Castle, received in audience the Maharajah Holkar of Indore, and subsequently received several Indian Princes and deputations from native rulers.

The Jubilee of Queen Victoria was celebrated on Tuesday in London and throughout the Kingdom.

The procession of the Queen from Buckingham Palace to Westminister Abbey on Tuesday, was witnessed by an enormous number of people, who thronged the houses and streets throughout the extended route. Her Majesty, who appeared in excellent health and spirits, was received with continuous cheering from the beginning to the end of her journey, and the same cordial reception awaited her on her return. The pageant was a magnificent spectacle and the service in Westminster Abbey was most solemn and effective.

The Queen, after returning to Buckingham Palace, was able, after a short rest, to review the naval guard of honour of 500 seamen, and in the evening her Majesty gave a grand banquet, at which 64 Royal personages were present.

On Wednesday, about 27,000 children of the metropolitan school assembled in Hyde Park, and after enjoying various sports and ample refreshment were visited by the Queen who expressed her gratification at the pleasant sight. Her Majesty then proceeded to Windsor, where as at Eton, she had a most loyal and hearty welcome. Yesterday there was a military review at Aldershot for many of the foreign visitors.

The Jubilee was enthusiastically celebrated in Ulster, but in Cork and Dublin there were some riotous outbreaks and brutality to Loyalist demonstrations.

On the occasion of the Royal Jubilee a long list of honours has been announced in the *London Gazette*. The Queen has granted peerages to Earl Strathmore, Viscount Galway, Sir J. St. Aubyn, M.P., Sir W. Armstrong, Sir J. M'Garel-Hogg, M.P., Mr. Sclater-Booth, M.P., Mr. E. Fellowes, and Mr. H. Eaton, M.P. Thirteen baronetcies have been created, and the dignity of knighthood has been conferred upon 33 gentlemen, including the mayors of some of the large cities and towns. Numerous appointments and promotions in the Orders of the Bath, of the Indian Empire, and of other Orders have also been announced.

In the House of Lords on Friday, the Pluralities Act Amendment Bill passed through Committee with some amendments. Lord Lamington raised the question of the increase in Customs duties in Canada, which gave rise to a discussion, in which there was a general expression of opinion that the changes in the duties were not caused by any ill-feeling towards the mother-country. Last night there was a brief discussion on Volunteer naval service.

In the House of Commons on Friday, the Crimes Bill was further proceeded with in Committee until 10 o'clock, when the clause under discussion was put to the vote, the Irish members leaving the House. The clause was passed by 332 to 163, and Mr. Gladstone, with all the members of the Opposition, quitted the House before the declaration of the numbers. The remaining clauses were then passed, and the Bill was reported to the House. On Monday, in Committee of Supply, objections were taken to several votes, but they were not adopted by the majority of the Committee. Sir W. Lawson raised a question of the legality of extending the hours of business for public-house licenses. The debate on the Coal Mines Regulation Bill occupied some time and was adjourned until Wednesday, when it was resumed, and in Committee some of the clauses were passed, and last night the remainder were disposed of.

Lord R. Churchill, M.P., addressed a public meeting at Trowbridge on Saturday, and expressed his conviction that the Unionist party were firmly bound together, and that Mr. Gladstone's designs had been effectually defeated.

A Royal Proclamation was issued on Saturday granting a free pardon to all deserters from military service, who may report themselves to their respective commanding officers.

Last Sunday was Hospital Sunday in London, when collections were made in most of the churches and chapels on behalf of the metropolitan hospitals and infirmaries.

The steamer Shamrock, for Dublin, on Saturday ran down a fishing boat, and two lads were drowned.

Mr. W. O'Brien, M.P., on his arrival in Cork on Friday, received several addresses of congratulation, in reply to which he described his visit to Canada and the United States as a success. Mr. O'Brien returned to Dublin on Sunday, and was conveyed in the Lord Mayor's carriage to an hotel, where he addressed an assembled crowd.

OBITUARY.—Sir Barrow H. Ellis, K.C.S.I., late Bo C.S.; General Sir E. Ogle; Mr. T. F. Hughes; Mr. Finlay Knight.

THE Jubilee of Queen Victoria was celebrated on Tuesday in Canada, Australia, India, and other British colonies. The occasion was also commemorated by British residents in Paris, Boulogne, Berlin, Vienna, Constantinople, Smyrna, and numerous other foreign towns.

The Mayor of New York on Tuesday, at a public meeting, spoke in eulogy of Queen Victoria, and by his order the City-hall was decorated with flags, which has excited the anger of the Irish Nationalists.

In nearly all the newspapers of the Continental capitals articles on the Queen's Jubilee have been published, appreciating the high character of her Majesty and the attachment of her people.

The efforts of the French Ambassador at Constantinople, supported by his Russian colleague, to induce the Porte to withhold ratification of the Anglo-Turkish Convention are unremittingly continued, but the general belief is that the Sultan will not change his determination.

The change of Ministry at Belgrade is reported to have arisen from differences between the King and Queen, and the abdication of King Milan in favour of his son is not improbable.

The Hungarian Press takes a very strong view of M. Ristic's return to power at Belgrade, and believes that his sympathy with Russia will be vexatious to Austria and to Turkey.

The Hungarian elections have been held, and have resulted in an increased majority of supporters of M. Tisza. There have been some election disturbances, and at one place the Jewish quarter was set on fire at night.

The recovery of the German Emperor from his recent indisposition has been gradual but continuous, and it is hoped that shortly he will be able to appear in public.

The session of the Reichstag at Berlin was closed on Saturday by an Imperial message, which conveyed his Majesty's approval of the good work done by the representatives of the nation.

The French Chamber has passed the first clause of the Army Bill, which declares it to be the duty of every Frenchman to serve in the army.

A fearful railway accident happened on Sunday night at Wannsee, near Berlin. One train ran into another, and the gas-holder being burst by the collision, set fire to a carriage, in which three passengers were burnt to death and seven others were dangerously injured.

A ferry-boat filled with pilgrims crossing the Danube, near Pak, on Saturday, was capsized by a sudden squall, and, it is believed, that nearly 150 persons were drowned.

The Maharajah Dhuleep Singh was received last week at Moscow by

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 8 lines, Rs. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements scrambled under this scale.

APPOINTMENT WANTED as General Assistant, Correspondence Clerk and Bookkeeper. European References. "Harry," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED.—A SHARP COMPOUNDER. Apply TREASURER and Co., Ld., Byculla.

TOILET SETS for Washing Table in our well-known KIOTO Pattern. Just to hand. Prices Rs. 7-14. Best Value for Money. Inspection Solicited.—BISHOPP BROTHERS.

BIRTHDAY, WEDDING and OTHER CARDS Just arrived by Mail. S. P. C. K. Depot, Church Gate Street.

WANTED a ROOM in Fort, with or without Board. Please apply, T. 100., care of this paper, stating terms.

TO BE LET, ALFRED THEATRE, opposite the Victoria Terminus Station. Any day in the week, Wednesdays and Saturdays also available. Apply to GOVERJEE SORABJEE CONTRACTOR, No. 98, Horah Bazaar Street.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, BOMBAY, open to the sea breeze and most conveniently situated. Terms moderate.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OGDEN, Marine street.

PIANO STOOLS.—Morocco-covered, with patent metal bees and screw. Rs. 25 each. J. REUBERG, Bombay.

TENNIS TROUSERS, Rs. 9; TENNIS Coats, Rs. 12; Tennis Shirts, Rs. 6.—The CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Bombay and Poona.

THE TENACIOUS.—Ladies' Black Canvas Lawn Tennis Shoes, just received a fresh consignment, Rs. 9-8.—Bedhem, Pile & Co., Ld., Bombay.

BEST ELECTRO and SILVER PLATE and Table Cutlery, a large and varied assortment, just opened.—MAHOMED and Co., Limited, Bombay.

TUBEROUS-ROOTED BEGONIA, Rs. 9 per Dozen; Caladiums 20 distinct, no end continental sorts, Rs. 18 per Dozen.—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS, just arrived, 18, 20, 22 and 24 gauge, 6, 7, and 8 feet by 2 inches wide. Richardson & Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

JEWEL-RINGS, Gold Lockets, Brooches, Chains, etc. made to order in time. Best workmanship.—KANNY & CO., Gold and Silversmiths, Watchmakers, 8, Rampart Row.

CHEAP SUITS! CHEAP SUITS!!—Coat and Trousers, Guaranteed all Wool, Rs. 15. Trousers per pair Rs. 7. Tried Order solicited.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 15, Meadow Street, Fort.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS. A complete stock. Walking Sticks and Stretching Studs at Rs. 2 each. Drugs and Druggists' Sundries sold cheap.—J. BROTHERS & Co., 29, Rabadevi (by G. Bombay.

WANTED a thorough Practical CARDER and SPINNER, 25 years' experience of Both Departments, and 6 months' Both Hard-twisting Frame and Roller and Clear Cards. First Class References as to Address JAMES COOKSEY, 2nd as Manufacturing Co., Byculla Flats.

FOR BEST Waterproof Suits, Chogas, Coats, Superfine Merino Waterproof Coats, Gabardines, Angola, Scotch and West of India Tweeds, Striped and Check Shirts and Stockings for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children, always apply to V. & LACKA & Co., No. 399, Dhuntia street, near Jakeria Masjid.

UNCOOKED HAM, ON CUT, also BREAKFAST BACON, at 12 annas per lb.—PEARSE, Church Gate Street.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P. M.
Extra to teeth under N. O. Gas,
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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STUTTGART.

THE only maker of that name, whose instruments obtained ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS with first-class Certificates, proving the superiority of their Pianos over all others exhibited.

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EAST STREET,
POONA.

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THOROUGHLY adapted to correct the various faults of refraction of defective Eyes. May be had from

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OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS.

Opticians to the principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India,
London, Calcutta and Bombay.

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ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs. Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Cash Rs. 720.

Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. ,, 36.

The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
Or 24 do. do. ,, 38.

Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Station at Bombay or Poona.

Address: MARCKS & Co., Limited,
Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs.
SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 11.

WITH a rainfall of 15 inches during the past week it goes without saying that operations in export produce have been insignificant in extent, and as yet the demand for imports does not appear to have been beneficially affected. We have, therefore, but limited trade movements to record, and in no branch of business is there any semblance of activity. Freights are dull in the extreme at roughly speaking £1 per ton. Money is easy; Exchange quiet; Government Paper steady; Shares firm.

MONEY.—In the general position of the market we make no special change since our last weekly report. The Bank return to-day is slightly less favorable, but not sufficiently so to be of any moment in the existing dulness of trade, and rates of discount remain the same at 5 per cent. with the Bank and 4 per cent. outside.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc. Rs.	1,37,398
Do. do. Branches	Dec. ,,	3,45,593
Other Deposits	Dec. ,,	13,65,042
Government Securities	Dec. ,,	20,004
Cash Credits	Dec. ,,	5,44,976
Loans	Dec. ,,	2,40,286
Bills Discounted	Dec. ,,	2,20,747
Cash with other Banks	Dec. ,,	1,28,335
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec. ,,	6,15,504

The reduction of 6 lakhs in the Cash Balance, it will be perceived, is mainly the result of increased trade demands; but, as already remarked, the movements are not large enough to be of material importance at a time like the present when the difficulty is not to obtain funds but to employ them.

EXCHANGE.—After some intermediate fluctuations the rupee to-day shows an advance of 1-16d. on our last mail's quotations. Rates then stood at 1s. 4 13-16d. for demand Bank Bills and 1s. 4 31-32d. for 3 months' Credits, from which no movement took place until Wednesday, when the Banks put up their buying rates for ready bills 1 32d., as also their selling quotations for future delivery. On Thursday, owing to the large demand manifested for Council drafts at the weekly bidding in London on the previous day, a general rise of 1-16d. to 3-32d. was established, followed by a further advance of 1-32d. on Friday, when the highest point of the mail was touched at 1s 4 29-32d. for demand Bank Bills and 1s. 5 3-32d. for 3 months' Credits. On Saturday a backward turn set in, and a reduction of 1-32d. took place, which has been fully maintained to-day, the following being closing rates for the mail:—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 4¾d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 4 27-32d.	,,
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 4 15-16d.	,,
Do.	4 ,,	1s. 4 31-32d.	,,
Do.	6 ,,	1s. 5 1-32d.	,,
Credits	3 ,,	1s. 5 1-32d. to 1-16d.	,,
Do.	6 ,,	1s. 5 3-32d. to 3-16d.	,,
Documents	3 ,,	1s. 5 1-16d.	,,
Do.	6 ,,	1s. 5 3-16d.	,,
France	3 ,,	1f.74	,,
Do.	6 ,,	1f.81	,,

For future delivery the Banks decline to buy mercantile bills at anything below the ready quotations, but for their own paper they name 1-16d. less for August-September and 1-32d. lower for October-November, Rupee up to the end of the year. This bespeaks a certain amount of steadiness no doubt, but unless we get stronger support than we have been getting from the farther east, steadiness seems to be about the greatest amount of strength we are likely to see. Even now, with the demand for remittance at a minimum, any advance to the neighbourhood of 1s. 5d. per rupee immediately brings out buyers, and if that is the case when business in imports is practically at a stand still, it is hard to believe that the rupee will maintain the same value when the Piece-Goods trade assumes larger proportions as it must ere long begin to do. We do not predict any very material decline, but we adhere to the opinion that we expressed a couple of months ago, and which the course of the market has thoroughly borne out in the interval, that for some time to come the fluctuations in the demand price of the rupee are likely to be within 1s. 5d. and above 1s. 4½d.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—When writing on Monday last we quoted Fours steady at Rs. 97½, but after our report was in print, a special *Government Gazette* was issued, announcing that subscriptions for the new loan of 3 Crores would be received on 2nd August. This very naturally had a depressing effect on the market, and that quotation dropped on Tuesday to Rs. 97 5-16, at which it has practically remained ever since. Fours-and-a-half have ruled at Rs. 101¾ to Rs. 102 during the week without quotable change.

It would be mere guess work as yet attempting to form any idea as to what the new loan will be taken up at, as so many favorable or adverse influences might develop in the interval. We cannot see any good reason, however, for it realising less than last year's issue, say Rs. 97½ to Rs. 97¾. Possibly the larger amount may induce people to tender a shade under these figures, but the market is by no means overstocked with paper which so long as the country is fairly prosperous is steadily absorbed by permanent investors in yearly increasing amounts.

SHARES.—With very few exceptions our quotations, where altered at all, have undergone an improvement during the week, easy money and favorable crop prospects having imparted a better tone to our leading industries. *Spinning and Weaving Mill* shares have been specially firm, and while no concerns have declined at all in value, we have to notice the following improvements. An advance of Rs. 35 in Bombay United and City of Bombay, Rs. 30 in Queen, Rs. 25 in Framjee Petit, and Western India, Rs. 20 in Dhun, Great Eastern, and Soondersdas, Rs. 15 in Osoria, Khatao Muckonjee, and Mahalukshmi, Rs. 10 in Manockjee Petit and People of India, Rs. 7½ in Oriental, and Rs. 5 in Empress. *Press Companies* show an upward tendency, and we quote an advance of Rs. 25 in Akbar and Fort, Rs. 5 in Bombay and Mofussil, and Rs. 2½ in New Indian. Prince of Wales alone amongst the various Companies are Rs. 5 lower. In the *Miscellaneous* list Bombay Burmah-Trading Co. are the only shares which have moved to any extent. Owing to what is considered the favorable character of the arrangement which the Company has concluded with Government first issue have rapidly advanced from Rs. 2,625 to Rs. 2,900, and second issue from Rs. 695 to Rs. 715. Flour Mills are all unchanged. In *Banks* we quote Agras Rs. 105, Nationals at Rs. 118, Bank of Bombays have advanced from Rs. 765 to Rs. 770 consequent on the very favorable published result of the past six months working. The gross profit is the largest ever earned by the Bank Rs. 8,71,940, and the following is the mode in which the Directors have appropriated it:—

Dividend 14 per cent. per annum, free of Income Tax	Rs.	7,00,000
Transfer to Fund for Loans	,,	20,000
Do. to Pension Fund	,,	40,000
Do. to Premises	,,	10,000
Carried forward	,,	1,01,940

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—The ready business in the bazaar this week has been smaller than ever, the clearances of imported goods being only estimated by the dealers themselves at about 2,000 packages. The continuous rains, however, have had something to do with this, as in the matter of time we should say there is, if anything, less depression, and decidedly more disposition to discuss future operations. These latter have not yet taken practical shape to any great extent, but with stocks steadily decreasing as they now are and a continuance of the present favourable crop prospects up-country, a commencement in buying is pretty certain to be made at no very distant date. Prices are generally quoted unaltered but if there is any change at all it is in favor of sellers in some of the more favorite makes of Grey Shirtings.

For *Local Goods* there has been a somewhat better enquiry and about 3,000 packages are said to have changed hands. Present prices are As. 7 to As. 7½ per lb. for T. Cloths, As. 7 to As. 7½ for, Long Cloths and Domestics and As. 7½ to As. 8 for Dhoties.

TWIST.—A very steady market still prevails for imported Yarns at unaltered rates, supplies for some time past having been very moderate. *Local Yarns* meet a continued active demand the following being about current prices:—

	ans.	per lb.
No. 6s.	4¼	,,
,, 8s.	4 15/16	,,
,, 10s.	4 15/16 to 5¼	,,
,, 16s.	5¼ to 5½	,,
,, 20s.	5 15-16 to 6¼	,,
,, 24s.	6¾	,,
,, 30s.	7¼ to 7½	,,

The following Comparitive Statement showing the shipments of Bombay manufactured yarns to China and Japan during the six months ending 30th June for the past 10 years may prove interesting:—

Period.	China. Bales of 100 lbs. Each.	Japan. Bales of 100 lbs. Each.	Total Bales of 100 lbs. Each.
From 1st Jan. to 30th June 1878	21,038	519	23,047
Do. 1879	21,239	2,910	26,199
Do. 1880	31,092	2,199	37,199
Do. 1881	27,078	3,303	31,241
Do. 1882	38,302	4,996	43,078
Do. 1883	41,229	9,303	53,097
Do. 1884	69,201	6,097	82,988
Do. 1885	72,889	8,709	81,646
Do. 1886	99,733	6,-98	106,031
Do. 1887	101,797	15,003	116,499

METALS.—*Copper* is firm at about former prices, say for Braziers Rs. 33½ to Rs. 33¾ ready and Rs. 33½ per cwt. to arrive. In *Yellow Metal* only a small business is passing and prices if anything are the turn lower. Braziers we quote at Rs. 28½ per cwt. on the spot and Rs. 28¼ to arrive. *Iron* is dull and partially Rs. 1 per candy lower.

OILS.—The market continues to show an upward tendency due to the firmness of outward freights. Business has been done in Davison's West Hartley and Powell Duffryne Cardiff at Rs. 16½ to Rs. 16¾ per ton alongside for July-August shipment, and sellers are now asking an advance of As. 8 per ton.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—The advices from both Liverpool and the Continent have been unexciting in tone, and the weather being unfavourable for shipping. We have had a quiet week in ready business with in some cases a partial decline of Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy in rates. For export some Bombay pressed Dholleras with a home guarantee of "Good" has been bought at Rs. 183 and fully good stapled Omra at Rs. 208, but the local Mills have taken up about 7,000 to 8,000 bales of various sorts at proportionate and to all appearance they will be the largest ready buyers for some time to come the quality of the stocks in godown not being such as would tempt shippers.

In *New Crop* some legitimate business has been done this week. About 1,000 bales Good Broach have been bought by European firms at Rs. 217 for March delivery equivalent to about 4¾d. per lb. c. and f. In New Bengals a considerable speculative business has been doing for weeks past but as no Cotton is intended to change hands under these contracts we do not quote them.

Crop reports now are almost universally favourable. In the Bengal Hinguoghaut, Oomrawuttee Khandeish and Broach districts Sowing has mostly been completed and the plants are beginning to make good progress. In the Dholleras and Bhowanagger districts Sowing has only been begun but for this period of the season has made good progress. So far therefore prospects are almost all that could be desired.

The arrivals of New Cotton into Bombay for the season up to date are as follows:—

	Season 1886-87. Bales.	Season 1885-86. Bales.
Bengals	209,500	224,500
Oomras—		
Berar	322,000	315,000
Khandeish	273,500	170,500
Barsee & Nuggur	85,000	72,500
Dholleras	327,000	327,000
Broach	109,000	100,000
Compta and Dharwar	103,500	40,000
Beind and Persian	45,000	20,000
Hinguoghat	10,000	10,000
Westerns & Madras	9,500	13,000
	1,552,000	1,381,000

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

Receipts.	1887.	1886.	1885.
For the week	13,751	6,357	7,201
Since 1st January	1,113,264	1,310,973	991,899

Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.	1887.	1886.	1885.
For the week	17,899	8,503	15,173
Since 1st January	1,099,693	993,425	685,859

Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.	1887.	1886.	1885.
For the week	2,955	1,479	3,399
Since 1st January	20,498	41,333	47,456

The following are to-day's quotations for fully-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without Commission:—

	Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine	Rs. 150	3 15-32d.
Do. Fully Good	,, 140	3 1d.
Do. Good	,, 130	3 1-16d.
Do. F. G. F.	,, 128	3d.
Oomra, Fully Good (G. Staple)	,, 207	4 15-32d.
Do. Good do.	,, 190	4 7-32d.
Do. F. G. F. do.	,, 188	4 1-16d.
Khandeish, Good	,, 182	3 15-16d.
Do. F. G. F.	,, 178	3¾d.
Belauies, Fully Good	,, 186	4 1-32d.
Do. Good	,, 178	3¾d.
Do. F. G. F.	,, 170	3 11-16d.
Dholleras, Fully Good	,, 201	4 13-32d.
Do. Good	,, 191	4d.
S. G. Dharwar Good	,, 192	4 1-32d.
Western, Good, July-Augt.	,, 181	3 29-32d.

WHEAT.—The supplies during the past week have been on a most limited scale, something under 10,000 cwts. a day, but even this reduced quantity has been sufficient to meet the very small export demand which has latterly prevailed. Business at the moment indeed is almost at a standstill, as on the one hand exporters won't buy and dealers decline to sell. The following quotations are to a great extent nominal:—

White Peas, No. 1	Ready Rs.	4 6 6
Lacknel, No. 1	,,	4 3 0
Khutia (Hard Red)	,,	4 5 0
Ahmedabad (Soft Red)	,,	4 8 0
Delhi, White	,,	4 3 6
Do. Red	,,	4 4 0
Hard Yellow Khandwa	,,	4 4 0
Kathi, Red, Nagpore	,,	4 4 0

SEEDS.—*Linseed* has been in some request and has advanced to Rs. 6-6 to 6-7 per cwt. *Rapeseed* has nominally advanced to Rs. 6-4 per cwt., for Yellow Guzerat and Rs. 5-5 to Rs. 5-6 for Brown Cawnpore but there are no supplies.

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

		1887.	1886.	1885.
Wheat	For the week	91,773	133,838	171,193
,,	Since 1st Jan.	8,291,189	7,173,721	6,148,310
Linseed	For the week	13,615	20,716	37,902
,,	Since 1st Jan.	1,993,193	3,001,393	4,199,103
Rapeseed	For the week	12,093	5,926	19,031
,,	Since 1st Jan.	685,035	977,919	1,391,014
Gingelly Seed	For the week	7,518	13,811	130
,,	Since 1st Jan.	841,097	818,397	994,389

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Div. declared.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS:		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	30,000	500	all	40 pc.	770
Bank of Bengal	12,000	500	all	10 do.	260
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	240
EXCHANGE BANK:					
Agra Bank	10,000	5	5	6 do.	105
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	24,000	100	all	11¼ do.	260
National Bank of India	27,280	$125	all	5 pct.	118
		250			

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	975
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 93	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co	200	5,00	1,000	Rs. 170	1,070

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	,,	4100	-	-	4134
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	-	4100	-	-	4171

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,00	1,000	-	1 1 0
Albert Spinning Co.	100	500	500	Rs.	445
Albert Press Co., Ruparachee	100	1,10	1,100	Rs. 100	930
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	235
Bellasy	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	300
Brand's Oswagore P. Co., Ld.	0	200	200	Rs. 10	130
Bombay Cotton Press	100	125	125	Rs. 14	130
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 200	200
Dholleras P. & G. Co.	0	500	500	-	101
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 150	1,175
Fort Press Co.	150	5,000	5,000	Rs. 60	1,400
French Press Co.	200	200	200	Rs. 20	200
Harvey & Sabapathy	180	500	500	Rs. 80	401
Do. Ld.					
Khaingsum Cotton	240	450	all	Rs. 15	303
Press Co.	200	500	all	Rs. 10	233
Manmar Mg'ld. Co.	1,000	100	70	Rs. 10	93
Mercantile Press	1,000	125	125	-	95
Mofussil Co.	2,110	250	250	Rs. 61	474
New Bur. Cotton Spinning & Weaving & Press Co.	1,250	200	80	Rs. 60	206
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	-	115
Prince of W. Press	0	500	500	Rs. 20	330
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld. (Bellasy)	500	50	200	Rs. 75	442
Sind Press Co.	200	1,000	200	Rs. 75	375
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1300
Soonoo Press Co.	200	500	500	-	500
Victory Press Co.	150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 15	200

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price.—As. 4 per Copy.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

CLARKE.—July 6 at Calcutta, the wife of William Alexander Clarke, of a daughter.

HATHORN.—June 25, at Tezpore, the wife of C. H. V. Hathorn, of Sonapore Estate, Silghat, Assam, of a son.

MATHEW.—July 5 at 3, Talkhal Ghat Road, Howrah, the wife of H. A. W. Mathew, Audit Dept. R. I. Ry., of a son.

DEATH.

EVANS.—July 5 at the Madras General Hospital, John Evans, retired Conductor, aged 50 years.

SIGSMORE.—June 22, Suddenly of apoplexy, on board the R. S. "Vega," E. A. Sigsmore, late of Dessoie, Assam.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JULY 12, 1887.

THE pressure, actual and prospective, on the means of living which the Eurasians especially experience at present in India is an example on a small scale of what is taking place in England, and indeed it may be said in all the countries of Europe, not excluding Russia. The pressure on the soil of Russia is the real source and origin of the overflow southwards which has menaced Turkey for the last hundred years, and is now being felt throughout Central Asia. In England the pressure outwards for generations back has established the greatest colonies in the world, and has been largely instrumental in building up the British Empire. What makes the pressure now more sensibly felt is the enormous increase of population in all countries beyond the possibility of finding within their own limits food, or the means of procuring it, and especially is this the case in Great Britain, where the greater part of the population is dependent, not mainly on the soil, but on manufactures and trade for subsistence. The question has recently been raised by Lord Brabazon, now the Earl of Meath, whether migration from the country to the towns is not telling disastrously on the physique of the population. When this question was asked before, the answer was plausibly given that the recruiting for the army was chiefly effected in the towns, and that no material deterioration in the physique of the soldiers had been observed. But the value of this testimony becomes doubtful when it is known that the country people are usually enlisted after they have migrated to the towns, and have failed to get regular employment. Besides, as a matter of fact, it is now deemed necessary for the first time in our history to strengthen the physique of young soldiers by a methodical course of gymnastics. Apart from this aspect of the question, there is another equally deserving of consideration. As Lord Meath puts it, can the present population of thirty-six millions, many of whom are already in sore straits, find in trade, manufactures, and agriculture sufficient to sustain them when their numbers are augmented by the increment at present calculated at the rate of three hundred and forty thousand per annum? To get an adequate idea of what is involved in this inquiry, we are given a number of indisputable facts, which are not at all overstated, and go to prove that the struggle for existence is fast becoming in many directions insupportably severe. When London is enjoying its ordinary prosperity, and the number of the unemployed is not swollen by the severity of winter or exceptional depression of trade, the number of men who apply for work in the dockyard gates alone, and go away disappointed, is eight thousand at least. Half of these are married men, with an average probably of three children, who with the wives may be footless more or less for that day. The privation and the anxiety resulting to some thirty thousand people from the daily failure of a thousand day labourers to find employment in the docks of London may easily be understood. Half-a-crown a day, or fifteen shillings a week is what they must look forward to, when they do get employment—a sum quite inadequate to feed and bring up a family of children in fair health.

If this be the state of the labour market with regard to men, what must be the case of the hundreds of thousands of women and girls? We must not be surprised to find that some women work from morning till night to earn from fourpence to two shillings and threepence a day, making drapers' cardboard boxes, for which they have to purchase their own paste. Sixpence to eightpence a day for from fourteen to sixteen hours' work is comparatively good pay for those who cannot do better, and have to make shirts for exportation at three farthings a piece and find their own thread. The daughter of a clergyman of the Church of England disguised herself, and worked for a week at making matchboxes; she was told that she had done fairly, and was paid two shillings and threepence for the week's work. The lowest rent of a room in London is from two to three shillings a week, and the rent for half a bed is from one shilling and twopence to three shillings. Tenpence a dozen is made by covering umbrellas. Matters are not much better for unskilled, though very hard work outside London. We find Colonel C. E. Stewart, late Assistant Commissioner of the Afghan Boundary Commission, describing in a London newspaper the state of things in a village in Staffordshire inhabited by two thousand chain makers. These were all on the strike, and, like the women and children, had faces pinched with hunger, but they were in good spirits. They said that before they had worked and starved, but now they starved and rested. Their work was done by the piece. A man working sixty hours a week might make seven hundredweight of chain, which at the outside will bring twelve shillings and tenpence. Out of this sum he had to pay a boy as blower three shillings a week, and three shillings and sixpence for coal, and a shilling for taking the chain to the master's place of business. To eke out a living, the women worked like the men, and they received three shillings and sixpence clear for a week's work of sixty hours. The strike made eight thousand people utterly destitute, the masters holding out against the rise of wages. In the twenty-ninth week of the strike the contributions of other trades gave rations of bread and money to a family of ten persons, amounting to four shillings. A family of man, wife and one child did the best they could with two shillings and fourpence per week. Colonel Stewart was shown a chain such as is used to keep up the shafts of a cart; the workman paid three-half pence each for making these chains; the cost of the iron and galvanizing was fivepence; the retail price of the chains is five shillings each. The gallant Colonel was not surprised to hear that the chainmaker wanted to know why they only got three-halfpence for making a chain when the profit was so enormous. Probably in Afghanistan such a question would have been put in a more peremptory fashion; but it is all a question of supply and demand. Lord Meath, however, believes that simple as it is the question is likely to become complicated by the progress of Socialism, which has been quite astonishing, not to say alarming, of late amongst the working classes of the large towns. A few years ago Socialism was almost unknown in England, but the effect of hunger and despair acting on the bodies and minds of starved and desperate men and women has given to that creed great and growing strength. A man of organising mind arising amongst the thousands of Socialists now in the Metropolis might, Lord Meath considers, in case of a diminution of the means of living arising from foreign war or other calamity, prove a serious danger to society and Government.

The remedy proposed is that of emigration organised by the Colonial Office, aided by Imperial grants, the Colonies co-operating and giving free lands. The scheme drawn up deserves consideration, which, it is to be hoped, Government will some day find time to accord to a matter of so much importance. The real difficulty will probably be found at no distant date in the unwillingness of the Colonies to receive in large numbers competitors in the labour market which they desire to reserve for the new generation, the sons of the first Colonists. The Imperial Government would do well to take timely action to secure in some, at all events of the Colonies, a fair share of the immense tracts of land which have been given away in a somewhat too prodigal fashion to the earlier emigrants from the mother country. Sir George Campbell, in his recent volume on the British Empire, lays stress on the tendency manifested alike in the Colonies and in the United States to exclude immigrants "tainted with poverty," as in former days they shut out those tainted with crime. "The Colonies," he remarks, "are rather too anxious to get only the cream of our labouring people, and to leave all the residuum to us. It is the natural tendency of things that many of the most vigorous emigrate from our shores and leave the less vigorous behind. Already that process has, I take it, materially affected our social position and the great question of the poor. It would be hard that this tendency should be strengthened by arbitrary interference with the free circulation of the population, good or indifferent, throughout the British Empire. So long as the Colonies assist emigration, they are, of course, free to choose whom they will assist, but if they cease to assist, they should not restrict the flow. Yet, if they did some day do so—if they too closely examined into the condition and means of British subjects approaching their shores, or even subjected them to arbitrary rules and restrictions, somewhat of the nature of those which they apply to the Chinese, could we submit to that? It is to be hoped they will not try us in that way." They are only too likely to try us in that particular way if the Imperial Government does not take time by the forelock and stipulate before it is too late that a certain adequate portion of unappropriated land in the territory colonised by the mother country shall be kept open to settlers from Home.

MR. JAMSHEDJEE PALLONJEE KAPADIA—we say it with all necessary apologies to both of them—is in the Corporation of Bombay what Lord Denman is in the House of Lords—a man who thinks he is ill-reported, and who takes it amiss that this should be. He will tell us when he calls attention to the subject at next Thursday's meeting what he takes to be the cause of the wrong that is done him. We have no suggestion to make on the point—at least none that would flatter him. The elaborate chain of causes by which an enthusiastic Protestant lecturer tried to account for the inadequate reporting of Mr. Newdegate will not help us. But it is interesting. The Reporters' Gallery of the House of Commons, this well informed religionist argued, was largely occupied by Irishmen. Irishmen being largely Papists, and Papists being largely Jesuits, and Jesuits being wholly perverters of the truth, what wonder that when Mr. Newdegate got up to denounce the crimes and errors of Rome the newspapers shamefully misreported, or—what was worse—half reported him? This is a sad illustration of what happens when a disappointed orator falls foul of the reporters. The orator is always wrong, and especially when he attributes his disappointment to lack of appreciation on the reporter's part. No one, he may be sure, more justly estimates the value of his eloquence than the reporters, and no one in the long run is more likely to do justice to it. Mr. Kapadia will do better in leaving them to see after the handing down of his speeches to posterity than in asking the Corporation to call an official shorthand writer to its aid. Neither he n

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

RESIGNATION OF THE BULGARIAN MINISTRY.

TIRNOVA, JULY 10.

The Bulgarian Ministry have resigned, as well as the Regent.

DEPUTATION TO PRINCE FERDINAND.

A deputation has started for Ebenthal to personally announce to Prince Ferdinand his election as Prince of Bulgaria.

A NEW PEER.

LONDON, JULY 11.

Earl Percy has been elevated to the Peerage.

OBITUARY.

Sir Ashley Eden, K.C.S.I.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

(FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE COMMISSION.)

SIMLA, JULY 11.

For the convenience of gentlemen intending to give evidence before the Sub-Committee of the Public Service Commission, it has been arranged that the departments shall be taken in the following order :—Jul y 18th : Accounts, Archæology and Customs. July 19th : Education, Forests and Geological Survey. July 20th : Jails, Mint and Opium. July 21st : Pilot Service, Post Office and Police. July 22nd : Public Works, Registration and Salt. July 23rd : Surveys and Telegraphs.

The Sub-Committee will sit at the Secretariat at 11 a.m.

DAMAGES BY FLOODS IN THE BOLAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 11.

Floods in the Bolan on the night of the 6th instant washed away the railway line in several places between Mach and Bibinani.

THE GHILZAI REBELLION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 11.

The Durani levies are said to have headed back the rebel Andari refugees from Herat, who are trying to join the Ghilzais on the borders of Tirin.

THE REVOLT IN NEPAL

Eleven of the prisoners taken in the recent *emeute* at Palpa, Nepal, have been condemned to be hanged. Dil Dikrum will probably be sent into captivity, and the others will be banished to Nepalese Siberia.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 9.

The Anchor Line steamer Victoria arrived here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, JULY 11.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Jumna arrived here from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo on the evening of the 9th instant.

MARSEILLES, JULY 11.

The P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Australia, which left Bombay on the 21st June, arrived here to-day.

LISBON, JULY 11.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Husars, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee and Malabar Coast, left here on the evening of the 9th instant.

SUEZ, JULY 9.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer India, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

ADEN, JULY 10,

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorkha left here this evening.

HONGKONG, JULY 7.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s. s. Orion, which left Bombay on the 14th ult., arrived here this morning.

JULY 10.

The P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Zambesi, which left Bombay on the 16th June, arrived here at 3 p.m. yesterday.

SINGAPORE, JULY 11.

The P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Geelong, which left Bombay on the 28th June, arrived here on the 9th instant.

The same Company's s.s. Venetia left here for Bombay yesterday.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 9.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 1-16
4 per cent. Rupee Paper.....	68½
4½ per cent. "	71⅛
3 per cent. Consols for account	101⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102⅛
4½ per cent. French Rentes.....	109½
Bar Silver	44 1-16

DURING the year 1886, the Madras Railway Company paid away only Rs. 23 in the shape of compensation for theft. Whether thefts during that year were fewer on the Madras Railway line, and the Railway Police more vigilant than they are usually considered to be, or whether only a few claims were submitted, or whether it be that it is no easy matter to get compensation out of the Madras Railway Company —whatever the cause may be,—we are not in a position to say ; and the last published Administration Report on the Railways in India does not tell us. The staff of the Railway Police comprised at the close of 1886, 9 subordinate officers and 241 constables and men. The salaries and fixed allowances of the officers amounted to Rs. 3,720 ; office expenses and travelling allowances to Rs. 5,513 ; and the salaries of subordinate officers and men to Rs. 27,694. So that the total cost of the M. R. Company's Police force per annum amounted to Rs. 36,927. We find that the East Indian Railway paid away Rs. 3,248 as compensation in the same period ; the Rajputana-Malwa, Rs. 1,671 ; the Southern Mahratta ; Rs. 166 the North-Western, Rs. 1,470 ; the Tirhoot Rs. 1,044 ; the North Bengal, Rs. 206 ; the Kaunia-Dharlla, Rs. 20 ; the Great Indian Peninsular, Rs. 3,436 ; the Bombay, Baroda and Central India 5,242 ; the Oudh and Rohilkhand, Rs. 393 ; and the Bhavanagar Gondal State Railway, Rs. 55.

THE Maharajah Dhuleep Singh was received at Moscow by the Governor-General, Prince Dolgorousky, three weeks ago, and the visit was returned by his Excellency on the following day. The Maharajah wore his Indian costume. Subsequently a petition to the Emperor was signed by Dhuleep Singh, and forwarded by special messenger to the Palace at Peterhoff.

At the last moment, says the *World*, the Queen took a very strong and decided view as to the propriety of placing a limit on the Jubilee honours, decorations, and promotions. The lists sent in by all the departments were, in almost every case, ordered to be reduced by ten names ; and as the honours in question had already been offered and accepted, the dilemma in which the Secretaries of State found themselves can be well imagined. The disappointed ones must wait till next year.

THE Queen took a great interest in the minutest details of the Jubilee ceremonial. The Indian Princes were strictly enjoined to appear in native dress, and the Queen of Hawaii was requested to attend in a *holooku* or flowing robe from the neck, embroidered with the flowers of the Sandwich Islands on a black ground.

THE confusion which has prevailed during the last month respecting the Court arrangements during the Jubilee is attributed by "Truth" to the fact that it is necessary to reconcile the frequently-conflicting views of the Queen and the Prince of Wales, both of whom are particularly fond of interfering in the most minute details, and nothing can be settled without their approval. "Moreover, the troubles of the officials concerned have lately been increased by the incessant meddling of Princess Beatrice, who now takes an active part in advising and suggesting, and to whom the Queen pays far more attention than to any other member of the family, except the Prince of Wales when he puts his foot down."

BOMBAY AND THE GLASGOW EXHIBITION.

MR. T. N. MUKHARJI has had a conference with the Bombay Committee of the Glasgow International Exhibition at the Chamber of Commerce under the presidency of the Hon'ble Mr. Forbes Adam. In the course of the discussion, it was found that the merchants and artizans of Bombay are not very anxious to contribute specimens on their own account, because they have not yet received the proceeds of their articles sent to the Colonial and Indian Exhibition. It was also said that the statement of some of the valuable articles having been sold at a nominal price has alarmed them, and that the prices of the smaller curios, as charged by the South' Kensington officials were so exorbitant that the trade has been ruined by the false impression of the Indian mode of transacting business which has been created in Europe. The question about the grant of space to Bombay has been entirely entrusted to Mr. Mukharji, who promised to secure as much of it as he could. To prevent the different Indian Courts being overcrowded with duplicates, it has been decided that the Bombay Committee should make no purchases out of the Presidency, and that Sir Edward Buck and Mr. Mukharji should order nothing that belongs to Bombay. The descriptive catalogue is to be prepared in Bombay, and it is to form an independent chapter of the special publication undertaken for the whole of India.

DEATH OF SIR ASHLEY EDEN.

THE paralytic seizure which overtook Sir Ashley Eden ten days ago has terminated fatally. Sir Ashley Eden, who was only fifty-six, was the grandson of Lord Auckland, Governor-General of India. He was educated at Rugby and at Haileybury, and entered the East India Company's service in 1852. He was Secretary of the Government of Bengal from 1860 to 1871, and Chief Commissioner of British Burma from the latter year to 1877, when he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. At the end of his period of office in 1882, Sir Ashley Eden, who had been made a K.C.S.I. in 1878, was appointed a member of the Council of India. He married Eva Maria, daughter of the late Vice-Admiral Rowley Money, C.B., but she died ten years since

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.
Previously registered.	40 60	48 66	45 4	47 17
July 10, Sunday.....	0 23	0 62	0 63	0 77
„ 11, Monday.....	1 16	0 97	0 81	.....
Total...	50 99	50 25	46 48	47 94
Total corresponding date of last year ...	53 97	59 39	56 81	48 91

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAILS.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Bengal, Captain W. B. Andrews, will sail to-day for London with the Europe mails and the following passengers :—

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr R Lang,	Mr W Eley
Col R S J Prendergast	Surg-Major J E C Ferrier
Mr G Vibart	Mr Mookerjee
Mr Raymont	Mr Tones
Mr J E Hilton	Mr and Mrs Hannygton
Lt-Col J E Sandeman	Col H A Justice
Mr Ellis	Capt St G Kirke
Mr J Denman, CS	Mr Gurney
Capt W B Ferries	Mr J Holliday
Col Huskison	Capt Davies

FOR LONDON.

Rev and Mrs W M Bone	Mr Beilley Jr
Mr J Faulds	Mr Suter
Mrs B P Milson	Mr Richardson
Mr and Mrs J Lawrence	Mr Cu ruthers
Mr W Jaskins	Mr Powel Janes
Mr and Mrs H H Lyster	Mr Broadhurst
Mrs Cama	Mr Walker
Mr T S Sandland	Mr and Mrs Mercer
Mr R G Kennedy	Mr Craighead
Capt W A Lloyd	Surg-Major D E Hughes
Mr Watson	Colonel Tilly
Mr and Mrs Welsh	Mr J Carpenter
Miss Belily	Mr W Scott
Miss Piper	Mrs Sandeford
Mr and Mis Beilley	

FOR SUEZ.—Dr Murphy.

The following passages have been engaged :—

By the s. s. Rohilla, Captain R. F. Briscoe, sailing on 19th July :—

FOR MARSEILLES.—Mr Oswell, Mrs and Miss Pilcher, Major G Gorman, Mr Graham Taylor, Mr G J Joab and Dr Pilcher.

FOR BRINDISI.—Mr H S Tinlay, Surg C E Nicholl, Major W L Greenstreet, Mr H Waldron, Lt E W Walton, Rev and Mrs Gillan, Mr C C Callingwood, Mr S Gibbons and Major R Gardiner

FOR LONDON.—Capt R M Lloyd, Mrs Lag-dail and 2 children and Mr A Roland

By the s. s. Kaisar-i-Hind, Captain E. G. Stead, on 26th July :—

FOR BRINDISI.—Mr Sees, Mr H C William, Capt J E Mas and Mr H S Talbot.

FOR LONDON.—Mr MacIver, and Col and Mrs T J Fane.

By the s. s. Siam, Captain W. D Worcester, sailing on the 2nd August :—

FOR BRINDISI.—Major and Mrs Ottley and Mr J A Wright.

FOR VENICE.—Mr and Mrs K C Ozonne.

By the s. s. Parramatta, Captain R G Murray, sailing on the 9th August.

FOR LONDON.—Mr T Inglis, Col and Mrs E Vibart, Miss Miners, Two Masters Hard, and Mr H C Cookson.

THE *Pall Mall* thinks that the omissions from the Jubilee Honours list are even more striking than its contents. Where, it asks, is the Jubilee baronetcy which was to have immortalized the proprietor and sealed the Unionism of the *Daily Telegraph* ? And more wonderful still, where, oh where, is that Jubilee peerage which, in the patient person of Mr. Walter, was to have shed the white halo of Royal favour over the blood-thumbed pages of "Parnellism and Crime !" That of the two, Mr. Lang, of that clever organ of Jingoism, the Sheffield *Daily Telegraph*, should have been taken, and Mr. Walter, of that sole pillar of an imperilled State, the *Times*, should be left, is too much for words. The *Pall Mall* is at the same time good enough to recal this little incident in connection with one of the baronetcies :—Nearly two years ago a considerable scandal was created by a fracas in the City. An official in the Glasgow Customs, Mr. William Francis, set upon Mr. William Pearce on the stairs of an office and flogged him with a walking stick. Mr. Francis, while striking Mr. Pearce, accused him of seducing his daughter. Mr. Pearce, when asked to prosecute his assailant, refused, declaring that it was "a case of blackmailing of a peculiarly bad kind." Mr. Francis replied, declaring that all the wealth of the Bank would not atone for the injury done him by Mr. Pearce. He denied indignantly any blackmailing, and challenged a prosecution in open court. Mr. Pearce took no action in the matter.

MRS. SCHARLIEB, M.B. and B.S., Lond., has been elected Joint Lecturer in Forensic Medicine at the London School of Medicine for Women. Mrs. Scharlieb took the scholarship and gold medal in Obstetric Medicine, and honours in all the other subjects at the M.B. and B.S. examinations in 1882. She went to Madras, where she had a large practice and held several public appointments, but she has been compelled to return to England as the climate did not suit her.

MR. SHAPURJEE SORABJEE, chief member of the firm of Messrs. Sorabjee Shapurjee and Co., iron founders of Bombay, arrived in Bombay by yesterday's mail steamer." Mr. Shapurjee is a a member of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers and also an Associate of Civil Engineers. We believe he is the first native who has passed both the examinations together in England.

Vanity Fair has been asked to give the following poser :—An Indian merchant died, leaving his property to his three sons, A, B, and C. The eldest was to have half, the second a third, and the youngest a ninth The property consisted of seventeen elephants, and how to divide them puzzled the executor not a little. Not being able to find a way out of the difficulty, he betook himself to the native Judge, who found a satisfactory solution. How did the Judge manage it ?

Vanity Fair says that Sir Salar Jung's European tour has a political object, as well as being one for pleasure, and that he has gone to Constantinople to study the Eastern Question. It refrains for the present from commenting on the various rumours and statements that are in circulation in connection with his dismissal from the important post he recently occupied. But they are of very considerable importance, and will probably be made public before long. The part taken by the Indian Viceroy in the matter will, it is understood, be the cause of some inquiry, for it is rightly or wrongly believed that a change in the policy hitherto pursued towards the independent native States of India is in contemplation.

LONDON POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 24.

I YIELD to no one in appreciation of the Jubilee proceedings of the past week. Great and Greater Britain have demonstrated theirjoy in an unexampled manner. In another column I will try to do justice to some of the incidents of the celebration—whether in Westminster or outside that magnificent cradle of our crowned kings. But, a sense of the fitness of things, a desire to give events their due proportion, in this communication, compels me to state that, according to my judgment, the great event, the most far-reaching circumstance not only of the past week, but almost of her Majesty's reign, was carried through on Friday evening last in the "Peoples' Palace" at Westminster. The House of Commons and not the Abbey has been making "history" in the strict sense of the word during the past week. Mr. W. H. Smith effectually closured the Coercion Bill last Friday night amid circumstances of unexpected calm. The anticipated tempest of political passion did not happen. Political prophets were as much at fault as our weather forecasters lately have been. "Thunder locally" day after day has appeared in the forecasts—only to show that meteorologists, being human and not self-registering instruments, are liable to err. The prophecy farthest from fulfilment was that which asserted the Queen's Jubilee celebration would have this bar sinister across it, that all the Nationalist representatives would celebrate the great occasion in Millbank prison. We were baulked of the expected sensation. 'Tis true, the Irishmen protested against the *coup d'etat* by leaving the House without voting upon the question ; their Liberal allies also protested by retiring from the House and refusing to be parties to the farce which Mr. Courtney performed. Mildness marked the situation for her own where fury was expected to raise a great storm. Consequently men have jumped to the conclusion that all is well, and that so long as the Coercion Bill has been got through Committee, all will be for the best in the best possible of political worlds.

I have been asked to mention that the members of the Northbrook Club, in recognition of Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit's splendid gift of £1,000, propose to entertain your worthy Sheriff's son, Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, who is now on a visit to this country. The Club gave a garden party on Saturday in honour of the distinguished Indian visitors, and amongst those who were invited to visit them were the Marquis of Ripon, the Earl of Northbrook, the Earl of Kimberley, Sir Richard Meade, Sir William Wedderburn and many other well-known Anglo-Indians. All the princes were present, with the exception of the Rao of Cutch, who had a previous engagement with Mr. Gladstone. The same evening Lord and Lady Ripon entertained Maharaj Pertab Singh, who I hear is very proud of being made a Lieutenant-Colonel of the British Army, and afterwards her Ladyship held a reception, at which there were present among others the Rao of Cutch and his brother, Lord Kimberley, Sir Richard Temple, Sir William Wedderburn, Sir M. E. Grant-Duff, Sir W. Plowden, and the Hon. Dadabhai Naoroji.

You will remember that a few weeks ago the natives of India residing in the United Kingdom held a meeting in London and voted an address to the Queen. The address was forwarded to the proper quarter with a respectful request that a small deputation might be allowed to personally present it to her Majesty. The names of the proposed deputation, representative of all parts of India, were at the same time submitted to the authorities, but I hear that a little difficulty has arisen, and unless this can be smoothed over, it it is feared that the address will not be presented by the Indians in person. The difficulty referred to has, I am told, connection with the veiled political allusion, which in the circumstances I think it was a mistake to make.

As the representative of the "Bombay Gazette" I was present at the luncheon given on Saturday last to the Press by the Committee of the National Liberal Club in their magnificent new house, or rather palace, on the Thames Embankment. The building, which has been erected from designs by the well-known architect, Mr. A. Waterhouse, R.A., is not yet quite finished, but several of the larger rooms are completed, and the Committee and Board of Directors wisely thought it would add *eclat* to the opening by making that event co-incident with the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee. The Club, which includes among its 6,000 members a considerable number of Anglo-Indians, is admittedly the finest building of the kind in the world. Some idea of its size may be formed when I mention that it has a river frontage of nearly 200 feet, while the tower, which commands a unique view of London and its southern suburbs, is 180 feet high. In fine clear weather, such as that we are now enjoying, the Crystal Palace, with the Surrey hills in the background, can be plainly seen with the naked eye, while the view up and down the Thames is one of great beauty. The Club overlooks the pretty Embankment garden containing statues of "the Bayard of India, sans peur et sans reproche," Outram, and the English translator of the Bible, Tyndale, and its broad terrace, extending the entire length of the building, even throws into the shade that of the neighbouring Houses of Parliament. The principal dining room is 110 feet long by 38 feet wide, and the dimensions of some of the other apartments are as follow :—Large Smoking Room, 100 ft. long by 35 feet wide ; Reading and Writing Room, 97 ft. by 35 ft ; Gladstone Library, 97 ft. by 35 ft. ; Smokers' Reading and Writing Room, 72 ft. by ft. ; Private Dining Room, 38 ft. by 35 ft. ; and the Conference Room, 38 ft. by 35 ft. In the decoration of the interior Burmantoft's faience has been extensively employed, and the effect is extremely beautiful. But the *chef-d-œuvre* is the grand marble and alabaster staircase, which is a copy of the famous Barberini Palace staircase at Rome, and which must be seen to be appreciated. But it must not be supposed that utility has been sacrificed to beauty. The arrangements for the convenience of members are not surpassed if equalled by any Club in London. Chambers and bed-rooms are provided for 100 members, and as I hear there is a keen competition for these, there is no doubt about the continued finanical success of this huge establishment. The building throughout is lighted by nearly a thousand Edison-Swan incandescent lamps, which in most of the rooms are suspended singly from the ceilings by almost invisible pale-yellow silk cords, and enclosed in cut glass globes. The cost of the building, exclusive of the site, which has been leased from the Crown, and the furniture, has been about £150,000, which, considering the size and character of the structure, must be regarded as moderate. At the opening banquet held on Saturday evening, under the presidency of the Earl of Derby, chairman of the Building Board, and attended by several heads of the Liberal party, with Gladstonians and Unionists, one of the speakers, Lord Kimberley, passed a warm eulogium on the secretary, Mr. William Digby, C.I.E., to whose exertions, the remarkable success of this great political undertaking is largely due. On Jubilee day seats were provided for 1,500 ladies on the terrace to which I have referred, and all were loud in their praises of the latest addition to the architectural beauties of the Metropolis. Since then the Club has been visited by Mr. Gladstone, the Russian Ambassador, and many other distinguished persons.

The most permanent feature of the Queen's Jubilee is an unmitigated failure. I refer to the coins which have been struck in honour of the event. I daresay some of the sovereigns and five sovereign pieces, as well as one silver coin, will reach India by this mail Look at them. I am only too sure you will agree with me in what I say. The Queen's head is not a "Queen's head." Instead of the head with which we are so familiar, and which had a certain dignity and impressiveness, the coiners have given us a portion of her Majesty's bust and one shoulder : on the shoulder the Order of the Crown of India is conspicuous. So far as the compliment to the Empire is concerned, that is good. As I have said, the first (and indeed the last) impression one forms of the features is not satisfactory. But the great blot is the position of the Crown. It is literally slipping off the Empress's head. Almost involuntarily you stretch out your hand to catch it as it falls. One may hope a journalist like Mr. Morrison Davidson (whose outrageous "Book of Kings," the ultra-loyal Swinburne has extravagantly praised) will not observe the dangerous position of the symbol of sovereignty ; he would take it as a sign and enlarge upon the incident accordingly. As it is, there will not be wanting superstitious folk who love not democracy, to declare there is something in the matter and that the omen is a bad one. I should not be surprised if a new die were prepared. The dissatisfaction is great.

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 24.

ALTHOUGH three days have elapsed since the great National celebration of the Queen's Jubilee, the Metropolis has not yet quite recovered from the extraordinary out burst of excitement of which Tuesday's proceedings were the climax, and I suppose it will take some time for the public to settle down into their ordinary ways. The admirable accounts of the events which will make the third week in June of the present year of grace ever memorable in the history of the British isles, that have been published in the London papers, render it unnecessary for me to attempt a description of what was by general consent the most brilliant spectacle that has been seen in the life-time of anybody now living. There is some difference of opinion regarding the size of the crowds which cheered the Queen on her way from Buckingham Palace to Westminster Abbey, but all agree in saying that the processions, from a spectacular point of view, were worthy of the occasion, and that they far exceeded in splendour what could have been expected a fortnight ago. Personally I cannot express any opinion, as I attended the Thanksgiving Service, and so was debarred from seeing anything of the progress of the Queen through the streets. I have seen the demonstration described as essentially a middle class one, but this opinion seems to be founded on the fact that large numbers of people assumed to belong to the humbler classes left London for popular places of resort around London and in the country, and it is a fact that one railway company booked seventy thousand persons at their Metropolitan and Suburban stations. But I doubt if anything like a quarter of a million Londoners went out of town, and it is probable that the number of absentees was equalled if not exceeded by the influx of excursionists from the provinces. The main thoroughfares in the West End and the Park on Sunday were crowded with sightseers, who had come out to look at the decorations, and it was difficult to believe that we were really in sober London and not in a gay Continental capital. It is fortunate for the hundreds of vendors of Jubilee brooches, Jubilee medals, Jubilee programmes, "et hoc genus omne," that the ancient unrepealed statute against Sunday trading was not put into force. Sunday the 19th was the day fixed for the annual church collections for the hospitals, and I am not surprised to find that the amounts already published show a substantial falling off. A London paper attributes this to people having spent all their spare cash on Jubilee preparations, but I think it will prove that the contributions were small, because the congregations were small. I strolled into Hyde Park in the evening, and I was astounded at its appearance. But for the larger proportion of women and girls than is seen on such occasions, it might have been supposed that a monster political demonstration was in full swing. The crowds were thickest about the round stand near the Achilles statute, where an excellent band performs every Sunday afternoon during the summer months, but locomotion was difficult in any part of the Park, and I was glad to escape into Kensington Gardens, which were comparatively deserted. It is said that the busy-bodies of the Lord's Day Observance Society are furious at what they consider this wholesale desecration of the Sabbath, and that having recently protested in an emphatic manner against the Sunday parties that have become so fashionable among the classes, they are in honour bound to "raise their voices" against the equally reprehensible behaviour of the masses. The Sunday Society on the other hand is delighted at the threatened outburst of Sabbatarian prejudice, for they really have no better ally than the Lord's Day Observance people, whose bigotry and intolerance, as I can personally testify, are doing much to help on the movement in favour of the opening of museums and picture galleries on Sunday.

When persons who had received an invitation to the Abbey, or had engaged rooms, or seats in the thousand and one galleries along the line of route, saw how crowded the streets were on Sunday, and that the traffic was equally great on Monday, they made up their minds that it would be necessary to rise very early on Tuesday morning, or run the risk of not reaching their places. As early as six o'clock therefore carriages began to move in the direction of Westminster, although the service was not timed to begin before noon ; and by seven o'clock some of the stands near Trafalgar Square were partially occupied. Although I live within fifteen minutes' walk of the Abbey, I thought it prudent to start at half-past seven, for I had ascertained that although the tickets had been numbered, the seats had not been reserved, and that the first comers would accordingly be the best served. I walked down Whitehall with a friend, and although there was a stream of people coming from the south, and the carriage traffic was even at that comparatively early hour very heavy, there was nothing like a block. When I arrived at the Abbey and found my entrance, there were a dozen persons standing round the gate, including Colonel Dodds, who will be remembered by many of your readers as the Commandant of the 10th Native Infantry, which was stationed in Bombay two or three years ago. The Abbey was not opened to visitors until nine o'clock, but I did not regret going so early, for by doing so I secured a front seat ; and the hour and a quarter spent in waiting outside passed pleasantly enough in watching the new arrivals, among whom I discovered several old acquaintances. Why the doors were not opened earlier I fail to see, but it would be unreasonable to complain, as the arrangements in every other respect were perfect, and owing to the numerous entrances, the vast building was filled in less than an hour without the least confusion. I occupied a seat in the north gallery, which commanded a view of the whole length of the nave, and also the reception room. There were from ten to twelve rows, and sometimes more in each gallery, and I fear that those who came late and only got back seats did not see much of the pageant. But the appearance of the crowded Abbey, by no means disfigured to the extent represented by some of the papers, was alone worth coming many miles to see, and no one who was present is ever likely to forget the scene. In the galleries over the western entrance to the Abbey, and those erected above the altar, and reserved for the friends of the Dean and Chapter, ladies were predominant, but in the rest of the building they were somewhat scarce. Nearly everybody wore some kind of uniform or other, and I noticed that in the nave the Navy seemed to be even more largely represented than the sister service. In the glittering throng it was easy to recognise faces of men eminent in various public walks, but it would be wearisome to repeat their names. It may be interesting, however, to mention, as I have seen no reference to the fact in any of the London papers, that in spite of Cardinal Manning's letter to the "Morning Post," one by no means undistinguished Roman Catholic was present. I allude to the celebrated actress, Mrs. Bancroft, who, with her husband, sat within a few yards from the spot where I was sitting. I do not suppose Mr. Bradlaugh attended the ceremony, but if he had been present, and would have heard some of the remarks that were made about the hundred representatives of the fine old Corporation of the City of London, he would have been immensely gratified. Certainly, when compared with any other group in the building, the City did not shine, and so far as appearances at all events go, they could not approach the intelligent-looking and dignified municipal representatives from Scotland. The audience was not in the least bit reverential. Indeed, it was almost impossible to imagine that one was in a Church, and I counted at least a score of great personages diligently reading newspapers and letters. Officials of her Majesty's Household, resplendent in gold lace, and conveying their wands-of-office, passed up and down the nave, apparently to show themselves off, to use a colloquial expression, as did also several of the ecclesiastical dignitaries before they assumed their full canonicals ; but after the eye had become satiated with the gorgeous uniforms, there was little to attract attention, and people naturally began to talk about the things that form the ordinary conversation of polite society. The arrival of a body of the Yeomen of the Guard, or as they are popularly styled Beefeaters, was looked upon as quite an event, and we watched their movements as they were posted along the floor of the nave, with as great curiosity and eagerness as some of us will watch the great naval review at Spithead next month. Shortly afterwards three little girls, understood to be daughters of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, dressed in white, and with large straw hats on their heads, entered and passed up the nave, bowing right and left with an ease and dignity that I would commend to the study of some of their less graceful cousins. The most impressive sight previous to the arrival of the Queen's Procession was not the arrival of the numerous representatives of the European Powers, but the entrance of the Indian princes and potentates. The whole audience rose to welcome the handful of Asiatics who had come six thousand miles to represent the 250,000,000 people of India, and if it had been permissible would, I am sure, have received them with the same marked enthusiasm that greeted them from the crowds in the streets. I have said that the appearance of his Highness Holkar and his brother Chiefs was the most impressive event before the arrival of her Majesty herself, and with the exception of the concluding incident of the ceremony, when the Queen affectionately embraced her near relatives, I am not sure that it was not the most impressive thing that occurred in the Abbey. Space on the floor of the building was limited, but I heard several persons lamenting that the Indian princes were not accompanied by some of their own courtiers. For instance, Holkar walked in between Sir Lepel Griffin and another official, and a somewhat impressionable lady near me remarked *sotto voce* that it almost looked as if he were a prisoner. I confess that I did not look upon the matter in that light, but I must say that I think this part of the ceremony might with advantage have been made a little more imposing. The Maharanee of Kuch-Behar of course attracted special attention from the fair sex, and I heard several persons expressing regret at the absence of the Gackwar of Baroda and his consort, of whom, by the way, we have heard nothing since their arrival at Venice from Bombay was reported. His Highness has, however, been adequately represented at the Jubilee by his brother, from Cambridge, and by Rao Bahadur R. V. Dhamanshur. The Queen's procession was a very long one, and passed up the nave at an exceedingly slow pace in contrast to the earlier processions. Her Majesty, who looked in excellent health, bowed gracefully right and left, but I cannot agree with the papers which say that she looked specially cheerful. On the contrary, I thought that she seemed to feel the solemnity of the occasion, and the same could probably be said with truth of only one other person present, namely, Archbishop Benson, who was even more grave than usual, and who during the long period we were kept waiting for the arrival of the for once unpunctual Queen, preferred to turn over the pages of his copy of the form of service, rather than follow the example of his less sedate colleagues, who chatted cheerfully with each other. I forgot to mention that the Queen's magnificent procession was headed by a humble verger carrying a silver staff, and wound up by two servants conspicuous in their Highland dress, who are understood to be nephews of the late John Brown. It has been stated that the Indian princes and potentates were dissatisfied with the position assigned to them in the sacrarium. Whether that is the case or not, I cannot say, but a rumour reaches me from a good source that the Kattyawar deputation, consisting of the Chiefs of Morvee, Limree and Gondal, were by no means pleased at the Maharajah of Kuch-Behar being allowed precedence over them. It is true that the son-in-law of the late Babu Keshub Chander Sen is a Maharajah, and they are only Thakore Sahibs, but they have territorial jurisdiction, and he has not. Can it be that the Gaekwar, foreseeing a possible difficulty in regard to precedence, stayed away in order to avoid being involved in any unpleasantness of the kind ? Another rumour, which I mention with all reserve, is that Maharajah Holkar from the first was averse to coming to England, and that now he is here he has not changed his mind. There can be no doubt that Sir Lepel Griffin, who is credited with a sincere regard for his Highness, was mainly instrumental in arranging that he should visit Europe this year, and from what I have heard, the Agent-General for Central India, in so strongly recommending the tour, was actuated by the most friendly motives to the ruler of Indore. It will be a pity if any of the princes return to India disappointed, and I have heard in more than one quarter regret expressed at their omission from the "Jubilee Gazette." The present, it is argued, would have been a favourable opportunity for a judicious distribution of honours among those of her Majesty's feudatories who have shown their loyalty by coming such a great distance to pay their respects to the Empress of India. I may mention here that the seats in the south transept gallery, placed at the disposal of the Maharanee Dhulep Singh, were not occupied by her Highness or any one belonging to her. I am told that she had accepted the invitation, but my informant would not tell me why she stayed away. Her husband, though of course absent, was in the thought of most of us on the Indian princes arrived, and some of us could not help carrying our thoughts back to the many important though less brilliant State pageants in which he has figured in England. Sir Salar Jung was also conspicuous by his absence, but as might have been expected, he did his duty at Constantinople, by giving a grand dinner in the Turkish capital, and in proposing the health of the Queen in what is described as a "remarkable speech." I hear from friends who were stationed at different points along the line of route, that the cheers for the Indian Contingent, including the Cavalry officers, whose gorgeous uniforms quite captivated the London crowd, were most hearty, and that on the Embankment they were scarcely inferior to those given to the Queen herself. Just outside Buckingham Place a pleasing little incident occurred, which is thus described by the reporter of the "Times" :—"A little Hindoo woman," he says, "stood in the edge of the crowd over by the Mall, anxious to see her Queen. The troops of horse soldiers on that side and the pushing of the crowd interfered somewhat with the comfort and ease of their fellow-subject from the East. The officer of the Scots Guards beckoned the woman to cross, and she was handed across the road by the police to a spot between the ranks of the Guards, where she could see and be seen. The act was performed amid the cheers of the on-lookers."I hear that one of the Hyderabad notabilities engaged the whole of the windows of a well-known hotel in Piccadilly, and afterwards entertained at lunch a large party of English friends. After the service in the Abbey, which lasted forty minutes, I walked through St. James's Park, hoping to see something of the Procession on its return to Buckingham Palace, but the crowd was so dense in the space between the park railings and the foot of Constitution-hill, that I could only catch glimpses of her Majesty's escort. The edge of the Palace roof was lined with the Queen's servants, prominent among whom was her Majesty's chef in white apron, jacket and cap, and in the central baleony were the infant children of your Commander-in-Chief. They were subsequently joined by their Royal grandmother, who received the Blue Jackets brought to London to do duty outside the Abbey. In the evening the principal streets were thronged with people to see the fireworks, but owing to all carriage traffic having been stopped, there was little difficulty in moving about, and the only place where there was any very serious crush was in the immediate neighbourhood of the Mansion House and the Bank of England. The illumination of the Bank was very magnificent, and everybody says it was the finest display in the City. Among the minor illuminations at this end of the town, that of the P. & O. Company in Leadenhall-street, was probably the most effective. In addition to several very fine and appropriate devices, there were two very powerful electric search lights, which lit up the whole of this magnificent thoroughfare as far as Cornhill. The Company's offices in Cockspur-street were also beautifully illuminated, conspicuous among the devices being an excellent representation of the new steamer Victoria and the well-known motto, "Quis Separabit." Perhaps the most striking feature of the display in the West End was the extensive use of the electric light, but the illuminations that pleased me most were those of the Grand Hotel and of the upper part of Grosvenor Palace near Hyde Park corner. I did not think much of those at Malborough House.

The "Jubilee Gazette" was in some respects a little disappointing, and general surprise—I cannot say regret—has been expressed at the absence of Mr. Walter's name from the list of new peers, and of Mr. Edward Lawson from that of the new baronetcies. It is hinted that in each case the honour was declined, but I take leave to doubt the statements. It is more likely that the reward has been deferred until a more convenient season. The telegraph will have informed you that the news I wired to you about the creation of a higher grade, that of Knights Grand Commanders of the Order of the Indian Empire, was authentic. At the last moment, however, it was decided to include the Duke of Cambridge among the Extra Knights Grand Commanders, and Lord Reay and Lord Connemara among the Knights Grand Commanders. You will have learned that as I telegraphed a fortnight ago would be the case, there were no additions to the Indian honours, but a considerable number of Indian military officers, including the military Member of Council, General Chesney, and several well-known Bombay men, have been made K. C. B.s I have been several times asked why Mr. Arthur Crawford has been made a Companion of the Colonial Order of St. Michael and St. George My reply was that I supposed it was on account of the successful manner in which he conducted the negotiations with the Portuguese Government for the transfer of their sole rights to the Indian Government, though it might have been supposed that such important services would have been recognised earlier and in a more adequate manner. Captain Morland was in the Abbey, and I believe had not seen the Honours List until a young native gentleman offered him his newspaper.

THE STATE PAGEANTRY AND CEREMONIALS IN LONDON.

JUBILEE DAY in England seems to have been past such another day as that which witnessed the Queen's Coronation—a cloudless sky, a clear June atmosphere, a brilliant sun, with the heat, tempered by a cooling easterly breeze. But in all other respects the scene was entirely changed. The transformations which London itself had undergone would alone have produced that result ; but even the new London was itself transformed ; the Royal route from Hyde Park corner to the Abbey was not only filled to suffocation by a countless surging mass of loyal subjects, but the very fronts of the houses seemed to be made a wall of faces ; every window-ledge and balcony being filled with people, and temporary structures having been erected in what vacant spots there might be along the line. "Imagine" says, one witness of the memorable scene the sea of heads in the streets hemmed in by a wall of faces on either hand—the whole scene radiant with life, colour, and beauty ; the triumphal arches, the waving flags and banners, the gay festoons of flowers and greenery, the forest of tall masts each supporting a gold-and-velvet crown ; then, down the centre, the broad roadway kept for the procession by the military and police ; the former seen as a thin red streak at either edge of the two black masses of people ; and, finally, this roadway, filled with the flashing brilliancy of the procession as it passes from palace to Abbey amid the tumultuous roar in which the nation's loyalty finds its inadequate expression.

THE SCENES I

Church, in their peculiar square-shaped hats; there, learned men in their dark caps and coloured gowns, specially delegated by our own universities; yonder, the moving spirit of South Kensington, Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen, in Windsor uniform; following come provincial mayors, in chains of office, mixed with bright-looking attaches from the Embassies; later arrive a bevy of Chinamen, in black, blue, and gold, bedecked with beads, and distinguished by the most delicate of pigtails, and next a trio of Japanese officers, in uniforms resplendent with braided gold; while a Turk in a fez and a Continental cuirassier in a blue uniform bring up the rear. Certainly it was not the Indian Princes' fault: nothing could be more picturesque than their costumes. Perhaps it was the "seediness" of the hired horses that disappointed us; certain it is that the only Indian prince who received any real reception was the Nizam of Hyderabad (!) and his horses and liveries were the only first-rate turn-out of this part of the show." Who was the Nizam of Hyderabad whom the *Pall Mall* speaks about?

THE ACCIDENT TO THE MARQUIS OF LORNE.

When the procession had gone about 300 yards from the Palace there was an accident, the Marquis of Lorne, who was dressed in Highland costume, came to the ground. It was seen in the Quadrangle at Buckingham Palace that the Marquis's horse was a restive one, and before his lordship mounted a handkerchief was tied over the animal's eyes. The cheering made the spirited horse rear, and the animal making a sharp curve the Marquis came to the ground. Instantly the military and police ran to his assistance, while all the Princes stopped and inquired whether he was hurt. Luckily, he fell upon the soft ride along Constitution-hill, and quickly got up. The accident was not seen by the Queen, as the view in front of her carriage was covered by the Indian cavalry, but she was quickly informed of the incident, and made very earnest inquiries as to whether the Marquis had been injured. His lordship did not rejoin the procession, but returned on foot to Buckingham Palace, where he obtained another horse from a Royal Artillery officer and rode by himself to the Abbey *via* Birdcage-walk. He returned the same way.

THE THANKSGIVING SERVICE IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

At 9 o'clock the many doors of Westminster Abbey, old and new, were thrown open to ticket holders, and the building invaded in all parts save those reserved for especially distinguished guests by a vast throng representative in the fullest sense of the classes and masses of English life. Some apprehension had naturally been felt as to the possibly jarring effect of the temporary woodwork and upholstery in combination with the venerable and impressive architecture of the Abbey itself. But a first glance at the interior of the edifice as it had left the hands of the contracting tradesmen was reassuring to the most fastidious mind. The sumptuous carpeting of the nave and the Royal dais, figured with the Cross of the Bath and manufactured of the particular shade of crimson associated with that Order, the indigo blue of the stalls and benches of the canons and prebendaries, the snowy surplices of the choir, and the scarlet, blue, and gold of countless uniforms blended into one harmonious whole, which in the subdued light of the grand old shrine formed a picture of not unpassing beauty, the effect being heightened from time to time by the prismatic tints shed by the rays of the sun as they streamed through the stained-glass windows. English life is sometimes said to be destitute of colour. No such reproach is certainly to be laid against the great assemblage brought together in Westminster Abbey for the Jubilee ceremony; and the remark applies not less to the serried ranks of the public, flanking and overlooking the nave than to the mighty concourse of foreign Princes and potentates, diplomatists, peers, Judges, and dignitaries of the State occupying the choir, the transepts, and the sacrarium.

The interest of the occasion centering in her Majesty, it was naturally around the Royal dais or *haut pas*, situated directly under the lantern, that the principal participants in the thanksgiving ceremony were grouped; and during the three hours that elapsed, from the opening of the doors to the commencement of the service, the arrangements made for the accommodation of the various crowned heads or their representatives, the members and connexions of the English Royal Family, and the swarthy potentates of the East, come to do honour to the Queen, furnished the early visitors with an endless theme of speculation. To the front of the Royal dais was to be seen the Coronation chair covered with cloth of gold and incasing that old gray stone on which the Sovereigns of England from Edward the Confessor downwards, and before them a long line of Scottish Kings, have been crowned. It was here facing the altar that her Majesty sat. Beside and behind her were her own immediate family and their connexions near or distant, from the Crown Prince of of Germany to the Princess Irene of Hesse, and from the Prince of Wales to the Hereditary Prince of Saxe-Meiningen. On either side of the altar within the sacrarium were the appointed places of the various crowned heads or their representatives from Europe, Asia, and even the distant Hawaiian Islands; the southern transept was set apart for the peers and peeresses, to the number of over 500, flanked by the members of the Diplomatic Body, the Royal Household, and a number of her Majesty's specially invited guests; in the northern transept were located the members of the House of Commons and their wives or ladies, 600 or more; while the choir as far as the organ screen was devoted to the younger Royal children, the ladies and gentlemen in attendance in the processions of the Queen and of the Royal guests, and the Indian Princes and their suites. Only the Royal dais remained untenanted till past noon, at which hour the service was timed to begin.

The first official incident of the day was the arrival of the Corps of Beefeaters, without whose presence no Royal pageant is complete. Lining the nave along which the various processions were to pass they added an agreeable element of novelty to the scene, their quaint Elizabethan hats, garlanded with the red and white roses of York and Lancaster, and their brick-red doublets and hose presenting a refreshing contrast to their modern and more brilliant surroundings. Following immediately and quite unobserved came a small party of the junior members of the Royal Family who took their places in the choir.

It was not until the Indian chiefs and their suites put in an appearance that the somewhat flagging attention of the public began to be aroused and to mark the near approach of the grand and stately ceremonial of the day. The *Times* says:—"The swarthy visages of these Orientals, with their dusky, æsthetic hues of maroon and saffron, and their flashing diamonds were not more impressive than their stately and solemn gait, which told of a familiarity with ceremonial of which not merely our own Princes but even those of the brilliant Courts of Europe are unable to boast." Deputies of the Rajah of Karurthala, the Maharajahs of Bhurtpore and Jodhpore, and the Nizam of Hyderabad were followed by the Thakur Sahib of Gondal, the Thakur Sahib of Limri, the Thakur Sahib of Morvi the Maharajah of Kuch Behar, the Maharanee of Kuch Behar, the Rao of Kutch, and last but not least—for state processions are arranged inversely to their natural order of precedence—the majestic Holkar, magnificently turbaned and bejewelled.

So far neither organ or trumpet has emitted a note. The entrance of the persons named has taken place amid the most perfect silence, while others hardly less notable in their way have glided in unperceived, their appearance in the choir or the sacrarium being the first indication of their rank or importance. This is so, for example, with the Princess Victoria of Teck and the Princes Adolphus, Francis, and Alexander of Teck, the Hereditary Prince Frederick of Anhalt, Prince Ernest of Saxe-Meiningen, the Duke of Teck, and her Royal Highness the Duchess of Teck. The dusky Queen of Hawaii, too, who has made the journey from her distant ocean home for the express purpose of paying honour to her sister Queen was recognized by few, despite her curious dress of heavy stuff, bespangled with gold, and her truly regal bearing. Alas! the Queen of Hawaii, having had no previous relations of an official character with the Court of St. James's has not been able to secure such precedence as would entitle her to musical recognition, and is among the earliest arrivals in the sacrarium, her immediate neighbours being his Highness Abu'n Nasr Mirza Hissam us Sultaneh of Persia, the Prince Devawongse Varoprakar of Siam, and the Prince Komatsu of Japan.

But at length the organ speaks, and to the measured beat of the stately "Marche Pontificale," played by Dr. Bridge, the organist of the Abbey, enters a long procession of her Majesty's Royal guests and their attendants.

At length, half an hour after the time appointed for the Queen's arrival, there is a stir outside the western doorway of the Abbey, where the rays of the sun illumine the scarlet upholstery into a ruddy glow. The Gentlemen-at-Arms, in their uniform of scarlet and gold with white-plumed casques, fall into order; then, a signal being given by the Lord Chamberlain, the corps of Royal trumpeters, stationed in the organ loft, sound a stirring fanfare—very appropriately, since the Hebrew word Jubel, from which the name of this memorable anniversary is derived, signifies the sound of a trumpet—the organ peals forth the march from Handel's *Occasional Oratorio*, and at the same moment the glittering head of the Queen's procession enters the nave. First come the clergy—six minor canons, six canons residentiary, the Bishop of London the Archbishop of York, the Dean of Westminster, and the Archbishop of Canterbury, in the order named, the Dean of Westminster, as the successor of the ancient Abbots, yielding precedence only to the Archbishop of Canterbury. The Bishop of London is robed as a peer; the Dean and the Archbishops wear the heavily-embroidered copes associated with the service of the Abbey. Following the clergy, come in quick successioe the Heralds of Lancaster and Windsor, the Gentlemen Ushers, the Comptroller of the Lord Chamberlain's Department, the Groom of the Robes, the Lord-in-Waiting, the Groom-in-Waiting, the Groom of the Stole to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and the Vice-Chamberlain—a brilliant group. Outside is heard a long, deep, reverberating cheer, the volume of which fills the Abbey itself and announces more eloquently than the silver trumpets, the arrival of the Queen. Even while the vast expectant assemblage is being thrilled by the sound the immediate precursors of her Majesty enter the nave, the members of the Royal House, near or distant, walking three and three in inverse order of precedence. There is a momentary lull in the clangour of the trumpets, and from all parts of the Abbey whence the western entrance can be seen, every eye is strained to catch a glimpse of the Royal lady who is the centre of this brilliant pageant. Again the silver trumpets give tongue; Garter appears, and then comes the Queen, escorted with much courtly obeisance by the Lord Chamberlain and the Lord Steward. Robed in black as usual, her Majesty yet makes concession to the joyous character of the day so far as to wear a bonnet of white Spanish lace, in which sparkle diamonds, while her bosom is adorned with the Orders of the Garter and the Star of India. The stirring strains of Handel thundered from the organ give expression to the sentiment of the people, which elsewhere would doubtless find vent in a deafening cheer of loyalty and enthusiasm, for these venerable walls impose silence. But the entire assemblage evinces its respect by rising to its feet as the Queen passes to the Royal dais and takes her seat in the historic chair of Scone, once a bone of contention between the English and the Scots, and now the accepted symbol of their union. It is a solemn as well as a joyous moment this passage of the Queen through the Abbey, for, as Jeremy Taylor observes, it is strangely decreed that our Sovereigns should celebrate the most glorious events of their lives amid the dust of their ancestors—a terribly eloquent *memento mori*. So it is with bowed head and reverent mien that the Queen advances to take her part in a ceremony which she can never see again; and there is probably no one who might be throng that does not extend to her its silent sympathy. After the Queen comes a procession of Royal and Imperial Princesses, arranged in the natural order of precedence, the most exalted in rank being nearest her Majesty's person. Around and above wherever the eye turns, a resplendent Ten Thousand, destined, it may be to a record no less ended than in the world's annals than that of the army of Xenophon! It is a scene which a Rubens might despair to reproduce—grand, majestic, thrilling to tears, and in every sense a worthy memorial of the golden wedding of the Queen and the nation.

As soon as the Royal dais is filled the service ordered by the Queen in Council is begun, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Dean of Westminster, and the Bishop of London officiating. As a "thanksgiving and prayer" it is appropriately simple, with special music, partly selected by the Queen from the compositions of the late Prince Consort's, partly composed and arranged for the occasion by Dr. Bridge, and rendered by a choir of 300 voices (from all the Chapel Royal, St. Paul's and other churches) and by the great organ of the Abbey, with the support of brass and drums.

KISSING THE PRINCES AND THE PRINCESSES.

After the service was over her Majesty kissed first all the Princes and then all the Princesses within the dais. The form was as follows. A Prince stepped forward and kissed the hand of the Queen, the Queen then offered him her cheek to kiss, when he again kissed her hand and withdrew; with the Princesses the form was the same except that the Queen kissed them. The most touching incident in the pageant was the double kissing of the Crown Princess of Germany. Her eldest daughter, after a long and affectionate kiss from her mother, kissed the Queen's hand with such fervour that the Queen again kissed her warmly, after which the Crown Princess a third time kissed her mother's hand and retired. It was another and daughter, not Queen and Crown Princess, who embraced. The procession then reformed, and the Abbey rapidly emptied—quite a posse of kings being left unnoticed as the spectators hurried out to catch a glimpse of the Royal procession.

THE RETURN TO BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

The return from the Abbey was as triumphal a progress as the journey from the Palace. Whitehall is scarcely described adequately by any language that has been employed in respect of the narrower thoroughfares of the route. Compared with the vast area covered by the crowd, even the broad roadway kept clear by the troops was but a narrow chasm, along which it seemed impossible that the procession could make its way. In Pall-mall and St. James's-street all the resources of clubland were brought into operation, and it is not too much to say that the scene of grace and beauty opened up to the Queen as she turned round from Charing-cross into Pall-mall will never be paralled. There was, perhaps, less of tumultuous cheering in this aristocratic region than in Piccadilly, Regent-street, and Trafalgar-square; but that loyalty which was not the less plainly manifested to the car was even more plainly manifested to the eye. When Piccadilly was reached the scene of an hour or two before reproduced itself, and when the Queen's carriage passed finally within the precincts of St. James's Park there was a burst of cheering from more that 10,000 people, who had congregated in the vast area of Hyde Park Corner. So far as the Queen was concerned the ceremony of the day was now over. But for the people it was to be prolonged into the afternoon and evening, and far away into the night and early morning.

THE QUEEN'S CREAM-COLOURED PONIES.

The ears of the Queen's ponies were said to be stuffed with tow and cotton wool, so as to deafen the noise of the crowd as much as possible, for they are mettlesome little steeds. Usually the fine, flowing flaxen tails which droop so gracefully over their hind quarters are false. The tails with which nature has endowed them is often scrubby, and anything but regal, so the coiffeur is occasionally called in to provide Shetie tails On this occasion, however, the tails have grown luxuriantly, and the ponies appeared with appendages fortunately provided by nature for the Jubilee.

THE ILLUMINATIONS.

As twilight deepened into such darkness as the short summer nights bring with them, the streets of London burst forth in a great themselves curiously typical of the progress of the last fifty years of illumination, produced by means which are century. The humble tallow dip still did service in the windows of the poor. Great flaming gas-jets lit up the tall facades of our mercantile palaces, while the electric light, poised high above like a midnight sun or tracing its way through foliage and flowers like fairy lights held by invisible hands, might have been seen at many points in the long main thoroughfares, or in the quiet aristocratic squares. To tell of the crowds of people who moved, for the most part, in awe-struck silence through the illuminated streets, or to describe in detail the effect of the illuminations themselves is to attempt to portray in precise language what had much better be left to the imagination. It will be enough to say that from first to last, as a State pageant, as a religious ceremonial, as a popular festival, a as political event, and as demostrating the personal affection which forms so large a part of the loyalty of the English people to their Queen—as illustrating, moreover, the material progress of the nation in the past fifty years, and so celebrating a national no less than a royal Jubilee—the commemoration in which the empire engaged with the metropolitan pageant as its centre, was a transcending and supreme success.

The streets were crowded until dawn with people desirous of witnessing the illuminations. Even at that hour many were again walking over the route to view at leisure the scene of the display. Although some became boisterous towards the close, the crowd generally was thoroughly orderly and kept continually moving. The rowdy element would make a rush with a view of causing a stampede; but beyond a momentary confusion nothing serious resulted. The arrests of disorderly persons were extremely few, and the people hurt during the night did not in any way approach the number who were crushed in the daytime.

For the benefit of those who were deterred from viewing the illuminations on Tuesday night by fear of excessive crowding, some of the chief displays were again lit up on Wednesday. It turned out, however, that the crowding and danger were greater than than before, for the regulation stopping vehicular traffic was no longer in force, and there was an immense increase in the number of conveyances. The Strand, Regent-street, and Pall-mall were among the busiest thoroughfares; but for density of packing and for danger tha pain was won easily by Piccadilly. From end to end it was crammed with conveyances, which could only move at the rate of a yard or so a minute. It was almost impossible even for the boldest person to cross the road, which near Hyde Park-corner had as many as ten lines of vehicles in it at one time. Further east the people were packed like herrings in a barrel, and were compelled to rub shoulders with the horses.

THE BEACON FIRES.

The most novel and picturesque feature of the celebrations was perhaps the series of beacon fires which blazed upon the principal inland heights and the loftiest promontories around the coast. The signal rocket, shot up from Malvern Beacon at ten o'clock, and was visible to watchers in ten counties around. The signal was flashed on from point to point till it reached the crags of Shetland and Orkney across the sea in the north and to Land's End in the south, while fires were burning along all the chief mountain ranges of the country. The ceremony of lighting the Malvern Beacon fire was preceded, according to custom, by a little allegorical prelude. At 9 o'clock a procession was formed on the terrace at the eastern base of the hill, and a number of the principal inhabitants, bearing torches, wound their way up the height to a plateau known as St. Ann's Well. Here they halted and the National Anthem was sung by thousands of voices, on which a venerable "hermit of the hill" emerged from the hill fastness and inquired the cause of this disturbance of his repose, and, after a reply by a youthful "fairy of the spring," the intruders proceeded on their way; the procession dividing at this point, one portion turning towards the north and ascending to the top of the North Hill, where the rockets were to be fired, and the other proceeding as direct as circumstances permitted up the Worcestershire Beacon to light the bonfire.

CELEBRATIONS IN THE PROVINCES AND ABROAD.

The day was observed with great heartiness throughout the country. The celebration took the form of thanksgiving services in the places of worship; processions of the local authorities, volunteers, and friendly societies; treats to school-children, dinners to the aged poor; fireworks and bonfires. In every town and village from which we have heard, the public buildings and private houses were decorated with flags and loyal mottoes. At Dover it was noticed that the ships passing in the Channel were gay with bunting.

A DISCORDANT NOTE FROM BRISTOL.

An opent air meeting was held in the centre of the city of Bristol on Tuesday morning at which there was a large attendance, consisting chiefly of working men. The following resolutions were carried in the most enthusiastic manner:—

(1) That having regard to the immense cost of monarchy and the fact that it is maintained exclusively in the interest of the privileged classes of which it is the centre; and seeing that the progress of the last fifty years has been greatly retarded by these classes, this meeting recognizes no further cause for rejoicing at this period of the Queen's reign that the grand fact that the working class organization of this city decline to participate in the so-called Jubilee, notwithstanding an enforced holiday; and this meeting protests against such enforced holiday and the use of public money and the national forces as a despicable attempt to promote sham sentiment on which to bolster up a useless institution. (2) That in view of the want, misery, and absolutely hopeless lives of a large mass of the workmen of this country to say nothing of poor Ireland) this meeting earnestly protests against the continuance of this state of things in face of the immence wealth of the nation produced by the workers, as not only evidence that the working classes have no cause for joy at this time of so-called Jubilee, but as a disgrace to civilization and opposed to all true ideas of justice and humanity.

HOW THEY CELEBRATED THE JUBILEE AT CORK.

At Cork Police-court on June 22 a number of persons were charged with having engaged in riotous proceedings the previous night, when a mob wrecked premises illuminated in celebration of the Queen's jubilee. John Kenny, charged with parading the streets with a black flag on which was inscribed a profane and disloyal motto, was bound to keep the peace for 12 months. Augustus Davis and Margaret Sullivan, charged with stoning the police, were each sent to gaol for a month's hard labour. The Mayor, (one of the presiding magistrates, endeavoured to set Davis free, but he was overruled by the other members of the bench. Michael Buckley was charged with posting mourning placards upon premises in which business was suspended in honour of the day. These placards, issued by the National League, called upon the public to wear crape during the day. The Mayor said that he saw nothing wrong in the posting of such placards and that he would have assisted in the work himself. The prisoner was discharged. Several charges against men for riotous conduct were adjourned. Upwards of 40 persons are being treated at the infirmaries for wounds received during last night's riot. Several persons have had their heads fractured, including a police-sergeant; a constable's ribs were broken, and almost every member of the force engaged in quelling the riot was struck with stones. Shortly after 10 o'clock an organized mob provided with stones marched in a body through Patrick-street, singing "God save Ireland," On arriving at the *Constitution* newspaper office which was illuminated in celebration of the Jubilee they attacked the police engaged in protecting the premises. Having routed them with stones, the mob turned their attention to the newspaper office, which in the course of 15 minutes, they completely wrecked. The police arrangements were very defective. When the men were first attacked with stones several of them became so exasperated that they broke away from the control of the head constable in charge, who could not allow them to charge the people with their staves. The stone-throwing was by no means confined to the mob in the streets. The men of the principal drapery establishments pelted missiles at the constabulary from the upper windows. The leaders of the National League in this city assembled in large numbers at the door of the Victoria Barracks, the Fenellite head-quarters in Cork, and from this point of vantage a fusillade of stones was kept up at the police whenever they came within range. After the rowdyism was suppressed the police found at the door of the hotel a large heap of stones which had evidently been placed there as ammunition for the convenience of those who considered themselves too respectable to do duty with the ordinary mob.

A later telegram from Cork says:—In consequence of the action of the Mayor in having hoisted black flags on the municipal offices and corporation buildings, as well as his having discharged rioters, arrested red-handed and his disposition to set persons found guilty of stone-throwing free, Captain Plunkett, divisional magistrate, has taken over the magisterial control of the city. He has issued instructions to the police authorities to discharge no prisoners on the Mayor's order, or until the offence of which they stand charged is adjudicated upon by a stipendiary magistrate.

THE CONTINENT.

The Jubilee celebrations among British residents abroad were most hearty and enthusiastic. In Paris the day was kept as a holiday by all the English firms and houses of business, which were gaily decked with a profusion of English and French flags. A special thanksgiving service was celebrated in the morning at the English church in the Rue d'Agueseau. Lord Lyons and the other members of the Embassy assisted in uniform. The church was crowded, and the congregation joined with hearty fervour in "God Save the Queen," which was sung as one of the hymns. There were also services at the Scotch Church and at the chapel of the English Passionist Fathers. A working men's dinner was given at St. Maude, and wont off capitally. The company numbered about 650, and Mr. E. Blount presided. In Berlin a special Jubilee service was held in the Church of St. George, at which the Emperor's only daughter, the Grand Duchess of Baden, attended at the request of the Emperor, who himself was not able to be present. Not only the British Embassy and the Consulate-General, but numerous private houses and the great hotels were gaily flagged and decorated. A grand banquet was given at the Kaiserhof, attended by over 200 members of the British colony; Sir Edward Malet presiding. A congratulatory telegram was sent to the Queen. A thanksgiving service was also held at the British Embassy Chapel, Vienna, at which Sir Augustus Paget and the members of the Embassy attended. At the conclusion of the service a reception was held at the Embassy. In the afternoon the Ambassador gave a banquet, at which altogether about 200 British subjects were present. The Embassy and the Consulate-General were illuminated at night. At St. Petersburg the Ambassador and his staff, with Colonel Herbert, military attache, and Captain de Lacaze, of the Afghan Frontier Commission, all in full diplomatic and military uniforms, attended a special service in the chapel of the Embassy. Afterwards a lunch was given to the principal British residents, who, in the evening, together with the staff of the Embassy, dined with Mr. Clarke, the *doyen* of their number, at Lagoro. In Madrid, Rome, Lisbon, and elsewhere there were celebrations of a similar character.

NEW YORK.

In New York the Metropolitan Opera House was filled with a vast audience who assembled to take part in the Jubilee service. The stage was filled by the chorus and orchestra, numbering several hundreds. The service was opened with Handel's Coronation Anthem. The Reverend Dr. De Costa followed with the prayers. The chairman, Mr. Wiman, delivered an opening address. Mr. Seth Low, ex-mayor of Brooklyn then delivered an address on behalf of the Americans, being enthusiastically received. He paid the warmest tributes of praise to the Queen and when he concluded, shouts were raised again and again for fully five minutes. Mr. Edge, president of St. George's Society, moved the adoption of the address to the Queen. The *Times* correspondent says:—This was seconded by Mr. Cuming, president of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, who declared that he did so all the more gladly because at once a subject of her Majesty, an Irishman, and a Home Ruler, he hoped to be always her subject, in admiration of her purity of womanhood. He lived in entire faith that she would at no distant day call Mr. Gladstone again to her councils. (Cheers, mingled with hisses.) He hoped she would live long and summon many Parliaments, and that she would some day open one of her Parliaments on Dublin Collage-green. Mr. Hewitt was then introduced as Mayor of New York; and was received with warm applause. He said:—I am introduced as Mayor of New York, but I am not here as Mayor of New York, but as an American citizen in whose veins blood is thicker than water. In the hour of our trial when the flag under whose broad folds I was born was trailing in the dust as a humble citizen it was my for tune to resort to another land on matters of great moment. There I learned and know whereof I speak—that we owed to the Queen of England the non-intervention policy which characterized the Great Powers of the world during our great struggle for life and death. I had no purpose to open my lips on this occasion; but when you call upon me for a testimony to her who was our friend, as she is your Queen, my lips ought to be palsied if I were such a coward as not to do it. I too wish, with my friend of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick that she may have many Parliaments. I could never see why an Irish Parliament could not be allowed to meet with safety equal to that of the New York or New Jersey Legislature. If at this late ago, after Victoria's beneficent reign, there be any denial of justice to any portion of that great empire, let Ius trust that this last reproach upon the Imperial Crown may be removed during the day of that good woman who has practised love, truth, and justice in her long period of fifty years' reign. Mayor Hewitt's unexpected address caused a profound sensation. Weber's Jubilee Overture was then played, the audience rising at the close and singing "God Save the Queen."

MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT CLEVELAND.

President Cleveland sent the following letter to the Queen:—"Great and good friend.—In the name and on behalf of the people of the United States, I present their sincere felicitations upon the arrival of the fiftieth anniversary of your Majesty's accession to the Crown of Great Britain. I but utter the general voice of my fellow-countrymen in wishing for your people a prolongation of reign, so marked advance in popular well-being physical, moral, and intellectual. It is justice and not adulation to acknowledge the debt of gratitude and respect due to your personal virtues for their important influence in producing and causing the prosperous and well-ordered condition of affairs now generally prevailing throughout your dominions. May your life be prolonged, and peace, honour, and prosperity bless the people over whom you have been called to rule. May liberty flourish throughout your empire, under just and equal laws, and your Government be strong in the affections of all who live under it, and I pray God to have your Majesty in his holy keeping."

JUBILEE GIFTS TO THE QUEEN.

After luncheon on Wednesday, the Queen held a reception at Buckingham Palace at which were presented the Jubilee gifts sent from the Continent and the colonies. Her Majesty also received a deputation to present the Women's Jubilee Offering, the result of contributions from over three million persons. The Women's Jubilee present takes the form of an equestrian statue of the late Prince Consort, to be raised in Windsor Park on the place known as Smith's Lawn. A large sum will also be handed over to some charitable purpose, to be named by the Queen. Over £75,000 has been collected, and before the subscriptions close it is expected the sum will amount to £80,000. With the gift was presented an address on vellum, fringed with gold and adorned with the royal arms, the dates 1837-1887, and the arms of London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Dublin, &c. Lady Strafford, who was accompanied by about two hundred ladies, made the presentation. Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., and Major Tully, the secretary, were also present. On receiving the address the Queen made a gracious reply.

Her Majesty then received the undermentioned presents:—From the Emperor and Empress of Germany, a carved marole slab, having the imperial crown of Germany over the centre and the faces of the Emperor and Empress in medallions on either side, the work of a famous sculptor; from the King of the Belgians, a grand silver cup two feet in height, with figures of children and elaborately worked ornaments, on which are recorded the following historical dates, "1837 crowned, 1840 married, 1877 Empress, 1887 Jubilee." From the King of Denmark, a handsome China vase, with views of the royal palaces of Denmark, painted by skilled artists. The lid of the vase is supported by four swans, the whole being exquisitely modelled. The Queen of Hawaii presented the Queen with a screen made principally of the feathers of a rare native bird. The Prince of Wales presented her Majesty with a magnificent oil-painting, representing a Southern European lighthouse being visited by the lightkeeper, whose daughter is trimming the lamp. The painting is by H. Carrodi, of Rome. There were also presents from most of the other members of the royal family. Among the other gifts was a large bog-oak casket, or coffer, from the women of Ireland. It is the handiwork of some Irish ladies, and is richly carved with royal devices, having a harp upon the lid, surmounted by the imperial crown. From the Women of the Kingdom came an immense buffalo trunk, studded with brass nails, the nails in devices showing the royal arms and the initials "V. R.," while on either side are brass bands, on which are engraven good wishes to the Queen. The citizens of York sent an immense album of rich morocco, with the royal arms embossed upon the covers. Within are five views of the city. The Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours presented four large albums containing specimens of the work of the members of the society. The town of Worcester presented a beautiful vase of Worcester china, which were handed to the Queen by the mayoress. The Queen's household presented a huge vase, and her Majesty's servants gave a service of twelve large fruit-stands, with a centrepiece of solid silver. From Germans, living in Great Britain, her Majesty received a beautiful painting in water-colours, which are reproduced all the members of the German Emperor's family, the Emperor and Empress being also included. Another present, which, it is understood, came from the Marchioness of Salisbury, was a portrait in oils of the Prime Minister wearing the ribbon and star of the Order of the Garter. From the children of Wycombe, her Majesty received an armchair, inlaid with different woods and upholstered in blue velvet. From Staffordshire came a beautifully carved oak cabinet. The women of Heligoland sent an album, with crimson plush covers, containing photographic views of the islands. The Royal Female School of Art and the Royal Scottish Society of Painters also sent albums. A deputation from the Royal Cambrian Society of Art also presented to the Queen two magnificently bound volumes of sketches of Welsh scenery. Her Majesty accepted the gift and thanked the deputation "for their very valuable and handsome present." An interesting present is a patchwork quilt made by inmates of the Fox-court Ragged Schools. Her Majesty with whom were the Crown Princess of Germany, Princess Victoria of Prussia, and many members of the royal family, inspected with great interest all the presents and thanked the donors. Afterwards some privileged persons were allowed to view the presents as they stood in the drawing-room, ball-room, and waiting-rooms.

CHILDREN'S FETE IN HYDE PARK.

The children's fete in Hyde Park passed off without any incident to mar its complete success. The children some 30,000 in number assembled in two divisions, each composed of several brigades and marched from Regent's Park and St. James's Park to Hyde Park where a large space had been marked out with Venetian masts. This was guarded by military and police and ten military bands were engaged. Some 60,000 buns, 30,000 meat pies, and 30,000 oranges were served out, with 9,000 gallons of tea, ages. About twenty Punch and Judy entertainments were placed in different parts of the enclosure, besides eight marionette theatres, eighty-six cosmoramic views and peep-shows, nine troupes of performing dogs, monkeys, and ponies, hundreds of "Aunt Sallies" and "knock-em-down," and 100 large lucky-dip barrels. Besides this there were distributed 1,000 skipping-ropes, 10,000 small gasballoons, and no fewer than 42,000 prizes comprising an infinite variety of toys. Medals, moreover, were furnished to the children, having on one side a portrait of the Queen in 1837 and on the other her portrait in 1887. The girls and boys entered into the amusements provided for them with immense zest, and throughout the bright summer afternoon the green sward of the park was transformed into an admirable playground, where the children disported themselves to their boundless satisfaction, never, however, allowing their exuberance to degenerate into unseemly roughness. Their uniform good behaviour, indeed, was not among the least gratifying of the many gratifying features of the festival.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, with the three Princesses, arrived soon after four o'clock and appeared much pleased by the manifest gratification which their presence afforded to the children. Their Royal Highnesses, after having been received by Mr. Lawson and conducted to the committee-tent, proceeded to one of the ordinary tents where the distribution of memorial cups was going on.

The Queen was expected on the ground at half-past five, but it was considerably later before her Majesty's procession arrived. The Queen's carriage was stopped opposite the flagstaff, and the chief ceremony of the day was at once begun. Here Miss Lawson had the honour of offering her Majesty a splendid bouquet of the loveliest orchids, wrapped round with a silvered satin holder, bearing the inscription of the gateway—"Not Queen alone; but Mother, Queen, and Friend in one!" Other presentations followed, and then the Prince of Wales led to the royal carriage a proud but trembling little maid twelve yeards old, Florence Dunn by name, wearing many school medals and possessing a perfectly blameless record of attendance and good conduct. In her little hands the Queen graciously and sweetly placed the cup, saying, "I am pleased to give you this memorial of my Jubilee, dear child," The union jack now went up the flagstaff under the royal standard, and the bands struck up the first bar of the Old Hundredth, in which the little voices joined. "God Bless the Prince of Wales" was next played, and, last of all, "God Save the Queen," and the royal carriage rolled away towards Paddington, on the way to Windsor. Before her departure, however, the Queen expressed to Mr. Lawson, in the most kind and impressive language, the pleasure which the spectacle had afforded her, and her satisfaction at beholding so many young and happy faces around her. The last strains of the National Anthem now summoned the teachers to collect their flocks; and, with military precision, the children fell into marching order and filed out in their homeward roads, carrying gladness and wonder in their hearts, and in their pocket handkerchief carefully tied up the precious cups which were to recall to them for many a year to come the wonderful day of sunshine and delight in Hyde Park. Some fifteen children were reported as suffering from those discomforts which occasionally attend the convivialities of the young; but their cases yielded readily to simple medical treatment, and they went home none the worse. Eight children were "mislaid;" but, being labelled with their names as well as with the names of their schools and their teachers, besides the colours and numbers of their tents, it was an easy matter send them promptly off in two four-wheeled cabs under a trusty convoy; and in all probability they reached their homes before their schoolmates had arrived at theirs.

THE QUEEN AT SLOUGH AND ETON.

The Queen, accompanied by the Crown Princess of Germany, Princess Christian, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, Princess Louise, Princess Beatrice, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Prince Albert Victor and the Duke of Saxe-Cobuzg, arrived at Paddington about six on Wednesday evening. The approaches to the station were crowded by an immense concourse of spectators and the royal party were welcomed with hearty cheers. The train left soon after six o'clock, and arrived at Slough at twenty minutes to seven. The Queen was received by the Duke of Buckingham, lord-lieutenant of the county. Her Majesty was presented with addresses, and several persons were introduced to her. Miss Isabel Young, daughter of the rector, offered the Queen a large bouquet of orchids. Amid hearty cheers her Majesty then entered her carriage and drove towards Eton. The wide expanse of the station-yard presented an animated and picturesque spectacle. In the centre was the escort of Blues, and on the left the children of the British Orphan Asylum and children from local schools massed in a large stand prettily decorated for the occasion. On the rising ground to the left of the hotel a fine floral arch of Gothic design spanned the roadway, and all around were tall masts festooned and wreathed with flowers and bunting, while the footpaths were crowded with spectators. As the Queen drove past the children sang the National Anthem, and her Majesty graciously bowed and smiled. For a long distance the route was decorated, while Eton itself vied with Windsor in the profuseness of its decorations. The college was gracefully draped with flags, the royal standard floating from the roof over the archway. An especially attractive object was the arch of boats erected by the Excelsior Boating Club. The College Volunteers were drawn up in line on the west side of the road and the remainder of the school lined the wall; the provost, vice-provost, fellows, and masters being assembled in front. The Royal party paused on arriving at the main entrance, and addresses were handed to the Queen from the college by the Provost, from the King's Scholars and Oppidans by Mr. H. St. John Thackeray and Mr. H. Marshall, and from the Eton Local Board by the Reverend T. Dalton. The Queen, having replied, conversed for few moments with the vice-provost, Mr. Wilder, who was a pupil of the college in the Jubilee year of George III. As the royal cortege resumed its progress the boys cheered, and, followed by the cadets, fell in the rear of the escort. The royal procession then passed on towards Windsor Bridge, the route being gaily decorated and crowded with cheering spectators. At the foot of the Hundred Steps the Eton boys left the procession and took up a position on the slope of the Round Tower, the cadets forming in the quadrangle in front of the statue.

CEREMONIAL AT WINDSOR.

Immediately the Queen's carriage crossed Windsor Bridge the royal standard was hoisted on the Round Tower, and the bells of St. George's Chapel and the parish church rang out a merry peal, the sound of which was speedily drowned by the enthusiastic cheers that arose from the dense crowd of spectators who lined the roadway. The Queen's carriage halted in front of the Jubilee statue, and the mayor (Sir Henry Simpson) presented a loyal address of welcome from the committee of management of the Jubilee Fund, to which her Majesty returned a reply. Representatives from the various parishes and places contributing to the fund were presented to her Majesty by Lord Bridport, after which the statue was unveiled amid a flourish of trumpets by the Blues, while the Coldstreams beat a ruffle on their drums, the troops presented arms, and the bells again rang out merrily. The Queen accepted a bouquet from the mayoress, and, amid another outburst of cheers, resumed her journey; driving slowly through the town and entering the castle by George IV.'s Gateway, the naval and military knights being drawn up on the north side of the quadraugle. Later in the evening the town was brilliantly illuminated, and the Queen and the Royal family witnessed the grand torchlight procession given at the castle by the Eton students. The school volunteers and boys, carrying flambeaux and Japanese lanterns, marched to the tune of the Royal Horse Guards and Coldstreams shortly after ten o'clock, to the quadrangle, where a large company had assembled. On the appearance of the Queen and Court at the open windows the boys sang the National Anthem, accompanied by the bands, and cheered her Majesty. Other boys, with Japanese lanterns, arranged themselves on the slope of the Round Tower, and a tableaux within the precincts of the Castle were singularly pretty and novel. During the display the boys marched in procession, and, under the conductorship of Mr. Barnby, sang with very fine effect the "Eton Boating Song" and other melodies. The Round Tower of Windsor Castle was illuminated by electric lamps, and the Castle windows by gas candles. There was a display of fireworks in the Home Park.

ANOTHER SERVICE IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

The Jubilee service at Westminster Abbey was repeated on Wednesday, with additions of sacred music which time did not permit of being given on Tuesday. The tickets of admission could only be obtained through the committee of Westminster Hospital, and those were granted in return for subscriptions of half a crown and upwards. A third of the whole amount will go to Westminster Hospital, which lost through the Abbey being closed on Hospital Sunday, a third to the Hospital Sunday Fund, and a third to the Western Dispensary of the Hospital Saturday Fund. Tickets, too, were given to working men through the Hospital Saturday Fund.

REVIEW AT ALDERSH

EMIN PASHA.

DR. ALEX. MACKAY sends the *Times* the following extracts from a letter of Dr. Emin Bey to Mr. A. M. Mackay, C. M. S. missionary, Uganda:—

Wadelai, Oct. 1, 1886.

I am somewhat anxious that our exertions will be of no avail if Sir John Kirk fails to press the case. That the German East African Company will hasten to establish her protectorate wherever possible seems to me beyond doubt, and the Kilima Njaro region is not so very far from here. On the other hand, I am bound to tell you what Junker writes me:—"In a long letter I wrote to Dr. Schweinfurth for publication, I pleaded earnestly for the incorporation of your provinces into the great Congo State, and urged the occupation of them. Soldiers should be sent immediately to your assistance by Zanzibar, or better via Mombasa-Masai, if the Nile route is to be given up indeed. Do not be angry with me." Now I know perfectly that from propositions and words to execution and deeds there is a long way, but I fear that Stanley and others will not be slow to profit by the occasion, and push ahead as quickly as they can. Personally I do not like at all the prospect Junker opens to me. I think that sooner or later the whole Congo scheme must explode. A neutral State seems to me as Utopian a being as a neutral man. Much better I like your scheme of an independent State from the Zambesi to the Bahr Gazal; only leave the neutrality out of the question. England has some interests in the Zambesi region, and would act very wrongly to yield them to others. Let her, therefore, hold on. As for ourselves, I believe the question can be settled in a few hours. I need not remind you that England made a distinct engagement to effect the rescue of the Egyptian garrisons in the Soudan. Do not we belong to them? And is not England honour bound to be as good as her word? Gordon and his men have been forsaken; the whole world's reprobation has been heaped upon your statesmen. Are they envious to reap another such harvest by deserting us in our struggles? I do not believe it. So let them insist on this obligation—let them remember that they have not only to make good the given word of a great nation, but also to perform a philanthropic work of the first magnitude. Do not think that I plead so anxiously only for the safety of my people and myself. I have held my own these three years without any one's assistance, and I am quite able to hold out yet for an indefinite time, if I have to do it. But it pains me to find that England, out of fear to spend a few pounds, should break her word twice. I am distressed to see that the most philanthropic Power in the world retrogrades before the task of annihilating the slave trade at its source.

I never had the expectation of a great military expedition being sent to relieve us. All I request is that some paltry caravans of ammunition and arms be started from Mombasa to Mount Massaba, from where I am able to fetch them; and that some intelligent officers be sent out with whom I may confer, or to whom eventually I would hand over the government of the country if my services be not required. Once strengthened in this manner, the organisation of the British Protectorate as *un fait accompli* is very easily done, and no one has any reason to protest, the responsibility resting mainly with me. Arms provided, the reoccupation of the country to the Monbuttu is only a question of days.

Now, I ask you, where are the difficulties of my proposal? It is well understood that no fuss must be made. Your Consul-General in Egypt informs our Government that some small caravans are to be started for supplying us with arms and other things, and all is said.

A strong Government here established, the pretensions of King Mwanga would quickly come to an end. By opening the road to the south (Lake Albert, via Usongora, to Lake Tanganyika) another very valuable step would have been taken to secure the realisation of your dream—from the Zambesi to the Bahr Gazal! Your arsenals are full of what we need. Put some resolute men, like Thomson, at the head of two or three caravans. Send us some practical men. That is all I want for the present. By little and little the work will advance. But be quick. If we do not act rapidly and boldly, we shall never gain our cause.

So I entreat you most earnestly to do your utmost in accelerating Sir John's action in the matter. I appeal to you as a fellow-workman in the great field and vast work of African development. If our spheres of activity have been different hitherto, our ends and aims have been the same. You justly insist upon peace as the first requirement for progress and civilisation. Who better could insure and maintain that peace than a strong Government?

I am quite determined to stand by my people here to the last, and you need not fear that Dr. Fischer or any one else could make me change my mind. We have here passed through stormy days together, and with God's help, we shall now see betterdays. If help comes, so much the better. If not, I have done my duty, and that is all.

Please do not laugh at my proposition, or at the promiscuous English in which it is couched. Perhaps my good intent will excuse my bad pleading, and as for the English, you have yourself to blame, as you bade me write it in your own language. . . . Dr. Fischer's pessimistic views may have, perhaps, some reason. Fever and disappointments do not give one a very rosy aspect of things. I concur fully in your opinion that the development of Africa is only a question of time and of good will. Peace between the tribes, the establishment of legitimate trade, fair treatment of the native chiefs and their subjects, roads and improved means of communication are, the conditions of the future welfare of Africa. Our duty is, it seems to me, not to decry against existing evils, but to mend them. He who despairs from the beginning should at once retire from the work.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE INDIAN MEDICAL STAFF.

SIR W FORBES asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether it was the case that an executive officer of the Medical Staff in India who officiated for less than one month as depnty surgeon-general, in the absence of the deputy surgeon-general on sick leave or furlough, received no allowances for the period, although he performed the duties in addition to his other duties; whether in such an instance the "half staff" of the appointment reverted to the State; whether the acting officer would be held pecuniarily liable in the event of loss of stores or other mistakes; whether officers officiating on the military (combatant) staff in a similar way would draw the "half staff" for broken periods; and why the difference was made in the case of the medical officer.

SIR J. FERGUSSON, for SIR J. GORST, said: The Secretary of State is not in possession of such official information as is necessary for completely answering the question. He will therefore cause inquiry to be made into the matter.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT IN INDIA.

Colonel Hill asked the Under-Secretary of State for India (1) whether the explanatory memorandum attached to the draft contract issued in 1868, for the information and guidance of candidates for appointments as civil engineers in her Majesty's Department of Public Works in India, contained a clause indicating a pension of Rs. 5,000 after thirty years' service; (2) whether in the said document the value of the rupee was frequently referred to as ten to the L., or two shillings, the actual exchange at that time fluctuating from a little below to a little above the indicated standard; (3) whether it was a fact that at the present rate of exchange the said pensions of 500*l.* would be reduced to about 335*l.*; (4) whether it was a fact that her Majesty's Royal Engineers, when employed upon precisely similar work, were paid their pensions at the rate alluded to in this manner, as was also the case with the Covenanted Indian Civil servants: (5) whether repeated assurances had been given by successive Governments to the gentlemen who had accepted appointments as civil engineers that they would be placed on the same footing as the military engineers; (6) whether the Royal Engineers who elected for permanent service in the Department of Public Works had recently been granted (1886) an increase of pension to be paid at the rate of two shillings, or in sterling; and (7) whether, viewing all these circumstances, her Majesty's Government would take such steps as would fulfil the assurances that have been given, and so allow these few deserving public servants to fully enjoy, in this country the pensions they were led to look forward to as the reward of long years of "faithful efficient discharge of duty," and which formed an important consideration in inducing them to enter her Majesty's service.

SIR J. FERGUSSON, answering for SIR J. GORST, said:—I will answer the questions of the gallant gentleman in order. 1. Yes, as the maximum attainable. 2. Yes; but it is explicitly stated that if pensions are drawn in England the payments will be made at the rate of exchange which is annually fixed for the adjustment of transactions between the British and Indian Exchequers. 3. No; according to the rate of exchange for this year to about 375*l.* 4. The pensions of the officers mentioned are paid in sterling, and no question of exchange arises. 5. Assurances have been given to civil engineers in the Public Works Department that, so far as their position, promotion, and eligibility for appointments are concerned, they are on the same footing as the military engineers; but the military officer receives his military pay proper in addition to the pay of the grade in which he is, and his pension is regulated by the military pension rules, whether those are Indian or British. Those officers who have elected for continuous service in India come under the Indian rules for military pensions, which have always been fixed in sterling. 6. These pensions have not recently been increased for Royal Engineer officers, but the Indian pensions are higher than the British. 7. The Secretary of State cannot admit that any assurances have been given to the officers in question that their pensions should be payable at a rate of exchange of 2*s.* to the rupee.

COLONEL HILL gave notice that, in consequence of the answer given by the hon. gentleman, he would draw the attention of the House to this question on the introduction of the Indian Budget.

ABKARI LAWS IN TANNAH AND KOLABA.

MR. S. SMITH asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the Home Government had yet received the report from the Government of Bombay on the incidents arising from the movement against the Abkari laws in Tannah and Kolaba, and, if so, whether he would lay the whole of the papers received on the subject upon the table of the House.

SIR J. FERGUSSON: The report, which will be laid upon the table, shows that the object of the movement in Kolaba and Tannah was not to promote temperance, but to remove restrictions on the sale of toddy. As regards the eight men imprisoned, the prosecution was not, as was alleged, instituted by Government, but by an individual who had been threatened with violence for resisting the demand that he would abstain from liquor. The proclamation to which the hon. member referred in a former question, and the extract from which furnished him seems to have been incorrect, applied solely to the action of parties endeavouring by threats and violence to hinder others from purchasing drink.

OUT-STILLS IN INDIA.

MR. S. SMITH asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether information had yet reached him of the opening of 52 out-stills in the Hugli and Howra districts of Bengal—viz., in the Hugli subdivision, 12, in the Serampore subdivision, 8, in the Jehanabad subdivision 19, and in the Howra district 13 out-stills; and whether his attention had been called to a memorial from 4,000 inhabitants of those districts to the Hon. Sir Augustus Rivers Thompson, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. in which the memorialists complained of the opening of these out-stills, on the ground that it would lead to an increase of drinking and crime, and prayed the Government to direct the Board of Revenue to revoke the orders passed by them for the opening of out-stills, and thereby protect the memorialists from what they apprehended to be a serious evil.

SIR J. FERGUSSON: It has been found necessary to make a change from the central distillery system to the out-still system in certain districts of Howra and Hugli, with a view to the putting an end to smuggling, which was found to prevail extensively. The memorial referred to in the second paragraph of the question has not been received by the Secretary of State.

MR. S. SMITH gave notice that he would call attention to this matter on the Indian Budget.

BURMA RUBY MINES.

MR. BRADLAUGH asked the Under-Secretary of State for India (1) how many persons representing Messrs. Streeter were, with machinery and staff, now actually at work at the Burma Ruby mines; (2) whether, as "no binding agreement" existed between Messrs. Streeter and the Government, he would state under what conditions and for what purposes Messrs. Streeter's employés were now working on mines where they had not yet acquired any legal right; (3) whether the "highest bid" of Messrs. Streeter amounted to four lakhs of rupees per annum, or to what other sum; (4) and whether the correspondence already in possession of the Secretary for India showed that other persons than Messrs. Streeter were willing to make far larger and what annual payments.

SIR J. FERGUSSON: With regard to the first and second questions the Secretary of State has no information which leads him to suppose that Messrs. Streeter are actually at work on the Ruby Mines. In answer to the third question Messrs. Streeter's bid does, in fact, amount to four lakhs of rupees per annum. And in answer to the fourth the Secretary of State thinks it desirable to await the papers which the Viceroy informs him are on their way before giving any answer.

MR. BRADLAUGH: Will the right hon. gentleman inquire from India whether Mr. Jackson, the engineer in the employ of Messrs. Streeter, was escorted by an armed force to the mines, and worked there under their guard.

SIR J. FERGUSSON: I have no information to enable me to answer the first part of that question, but I am authorised on the part of the Secretary of State to say that if the hon. member has any cause to believe that the mines are being worked, he will cause inquiry to be made on the subject.

SIR R. LETHBRIDGE asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether an English company had recently obtained, with the sanction of the Government of India, the concession for the working of mining rights within the territory of his Highness the Nizam of the Deccan; and whether the arrangement contemplated by the Government of India for the working of the ruby mines of Upper Burma would create a monopoly in that province.

SIR J. GORST: Yes, sir, the English company has a monopoly of such mining rights as it elects, prior to 1896, to take up on specified conditions. No arrangements for working the Burmese ruby mines are yet concluded.

CIVILIANS AND THE LAND IN MADRAS.

MR. BUCHANAN asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the Hon. C. J. Master, first member of the Council of Madras, and Mr. H. S. Thomas, first member of the Madras Board of Revenue, had recently purchased, in the names of their respective sons, large estates in the Madras Presidency; whether those gentlemen retained a substantial interest in those estates; and whether the Secretary of State was prepared to lay upon the table of the House a return, giving the names of all Madras civilians who were directly or indirectly interested in land or land speculations within that Presidency.

SIR J. GORST: The Secretary of State has no information which leads him to suppose that the statements implied in the first two questions are correct. As all civilians are prohibited from acquiring or holding land within the provinces with the administration of which they are concerned, and as the Secretary of State has recently taken such steps as he considered necessary for securing the observance of the regulation, he considers it unnecessary to call for the return suggested.

THE EAST INDIA AND CHINA MAIL CONTRACTS.

The adjourned debate on the motion for approving the East India and China mail contract was resumed by Mr Anderson, who moved an amendment disapproving of any line of steamers being subsidised to carry mails to the East for a long period without steps having been taken to assist the Canadian Pacific Railway by a subsidy to run a fast line of steamers from Vancouver to Asia. The hon. member after having moved his motion offered to withdraw it, but before this was done the Chancellor of the Exchequer pointed out that by sanctioning this contract the Government would not in any way be committed against subsidising a line from Vancouver to Hong Kong.

Mr. Howard then moved to refer the contract to a Select Committee, objecting to the contract as inadequate and unnecessarily extravagant.

Mr. S. Smith seconded the motion, and.

Mr. Raikes, in reply, canvassed the contention that a more frequent service could be secured without an increase of expense, and, as regards the length of the term over which the contract extended, he pointed out that if it had been far a less period than ten years the cost would have been increased by about £25,000 a year. The alternative route which had been suggested was altogether impossible, and the payment of the service by a subsidy would, he said, be far less economical than by weight. The scheme, which had received the approval of three Chancellors of the Exchequer and three Postmaster-General, was the cheapest and fastest and the only practical one that was available.

Mr. C. Wilson suggested that the contract should be limited to five years; and Sir J. Commercll dwelt upon the advantages of the Canadian Pacific route.

Ultimately the debate was adjourned on the motion of Mr. Esslemont.

DHULEEP SINGH IN RUSSIA.

THE *Times'* Moscow correspondent, writing on June 10, says:—The Maharajah Dhuleep Singh is still at his hotel in Moscow, but without his aide-de-camp, Aronah Singh, who has gone to England. In the latter's stead, though I do not mean to insinuate in the latter's capacity, his Indian Highness is now solaced in his hours of brooding discontent by a Turkish gentleman, who has recently arrived from Constantinople for the express purpose, it would seem, of conferring with the Prince. There is as yet no particular reason for attaching any importance to this new arrival among the Maharajah's Moscow friends, except the very natural one of the suspicious curiosity attaching through his own fault alone to every little circumstance of his Highness's life in Russia. Such is this curiosity, that we may not improbably hear before long of a Russian-Indo-Turkish coalition, instead of a Russian-Indo-Irish one under the ægis of M. Katkoff. It has become known on authority which I have no reason to doubt that is Highness is to-morrow to be formally received in audience by the Governor-General of Moscow, Prince Dolgorouky. For some time certain members of society in St. Petersburg and Moscow have been debating the question as to whether the Maharajah has committed any crime against England which would make his reception among them a dangerous and unadvisable proceeding. If the report of the alleged appointment with Prince Dolgorouky turn out to be true we must conclude that Russian society has at last solved the question in the Maharaja's favour and, that with the exception of frequent explosions of wrath against England when he is mistaken for an Englishman, his Highness is held to have done nothing which could properly exclude him from the highest Muscovite circles.

THE UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

IN the House of Commons, on June 20, Mr. King asked the Under-Secretary of State for India, whether he will lay upon the table of the House a copy of the despatch of Lord Kimberley of July 15, 1895. Whether the despatch instructed or authorised the Government of India to appoint a Commission; and, if so, whether it defined the terms of the appointment. Whether the instruction was limited to an "inquiry into the admission of natives of India to offices formerly reserved exclusively for members of the Covenanted Civil Service;" and, if so, if he will explain why the inquiry, as shown by the copy of resolutions of the Indian Government, lately issued as a Parliamentary Paper, was first enlarged so as to "embrace the employment of natives not only in the Covenanted Service, but also in the Uncovenanted Service generally," and has since been enlarged to "embrace the question of the admission of natives and of Europeans in all branches of the Uncovenanted Service." Whether this was done by express instructions from the Secretary of State, and when given. Whether these proceedings are in preparation or substitution for the parliamentary inquiry proposed by the noble lord the member for Paddington, and adopted by the late Government; and, if so, whether the Secretary of State intends that an inquiry—conducted by the Indian Government itself into the details of its own administrative staff—shall be accepted as a satisfactory basis for reform or reconstruction, and the subject is to be withdrawn from the control or supervision of Parliament. Whether the evidence will be laid before Parliament, and an opportunity will be given of discussing any plan of reconstruction before it receives the sanction of the Secretary of State; and whether it is the intention of the Secretary of State to postpone all action to relieve the admitted grievances of the Uncovenanted Service until the Commission has reported.

SIR J. FERGUSSON said: The alleged grievances of the Uncovenanted Service in regard to leave and pension rules have been some time under the consideration of the Secretary of State, but his decision has been delayed under the impression that the Government of India had referred to the Public Service Commission some of the points under discussion. He has, however, now been informed that this is not so. He will, therefore, proceed to deal with that matter without further delay; and, as soon as the correspondence with the Government of India is completed, will consider what papers can be laid upon the table.

The Overland Mail writes:—"After a series of questions, drawn with the utmost ingenuity and put with heroic pertinacity, Mr. King succeeded, on Monday last, in extracting from the Secretary of State a brief statement to the effect that he had resolved to take up and deal with the case of the Uncovenanted Service. If the answer, read by Sir J. Fergusson, in the absence, through illness, of Sir John Gorst, be compared with the question drafted by the hon. member for Central Hull, it will be seen that several important points were passed over in the official memorandum. The answer, however, short as it is, contains food for serious reflection, and, we fear, for gravest apprehension among the members of the Uncovenanted Service. At first blush it looks satisfactory enough. To be assured by the Secretary of State that he is about to give his attention to the grievances of the Service would be hailed as good news by every officer of its various departments, were we not in a position to add that, if the Secretary of State's intentions are honourable, we have reason to believe that they are not favourable to the legitimate expectations of the Service.

"The form of the reply at once excites astonishment. For many months the Secretary of State has been labouring under the impression that the subject of the grievances to which Mr. King and other members have been calling his attention by parliamentary questions had been referred by the Indian Government to the Public Service Commission. Sir John Gorst was instructed to say so distinctly in the House of Commons, and on that ground to excuse the Government from undertaking to deal with the subject until the Commission had reported. Not only that: the Government of India had allowed the belief to get abroad and to be propagated in the press without contradiction, that the position of the Uncovenanted Service formed one of the objects of the inquiry now going on, and the words of their last resolution unquestionably implied that, such was the case. It is certainly a startling surprise to find that now the Government of India repudiates any intention of applying the information which is being collected by the sub-commissioners to a reform of the abuses and injustice complained of by every branch of the Uncovenanted Service. For months the complainants have been put off on official grounds that while the matters of their complaints were *sub judice* they could not be dealt with, and now the Secretary of State finds that they are not even under examination! What is the meaning of this? Does no one at the India Office read the despatches from India, and is it possible that, in a matter of this importance, the Secretary of State in Council has no accurate or specific information about the acts and intentions of the Government at Simla? A more extraordinary confession of ineptitude and confusion was surely never made by any public department. It creates the gravest misgivings as to the manner in which the public business is conducted in India and at home. As for the trifling with honourable members, by putting up an Under-Secretary of State to make answer which are—well, use the term "inaccurate"—which, let us add, we have no doubt he himself believed to be true, it is rather difficult to qualify, in what used once to be called "parliamentary language," proceedings so frivolous. Such an incident cannot certainly terminate here. It must be found out who is responsible for placing the Secretary and Under-Secretary of State in this undignified position.

"As regards the promise of the Secretary of State to take up the matter, we regret to say that it foreshadows disappointment. Instead of dealing with the grievances of the Service in a large and generous spirit, the Government, if we are not misinformed, contemplates a re-arrangement of the most drastic character, which will render the position of the European Uncovenanted officers worse than it is. In other words the plan of the Government is based on the idea that any number of men can be obtained for the Service on better terms than those now ruling, and those who are in the Service already will be treated on that footing. We cannot enter fully into the subject to-day. It is evident that the Uncovenanted Service and its friends in Parliament will have to take prompt action, and it is even possible that the entire Service may have to come to a serious resolution. If the Government of India should be met by grave embarrassments in consequence of the action of its much-wronged servants, that will be due to its own tortuous and vexatious tactics."

HERAT THREATENED BY RUSSIA.

PROFESSOR VAMBERY, writing to the *Times*, under date June 11, says:—"The Russian occupation of Kerki, in spite of being declared by the leading newspapers of St. Petersburg an unavoidably necessary step towards the pacification of the Bekdom of Kerki, is nothing else but the outcome of a long premediated action on the left bank of the Oxus. During the last winter, when, availing myself of your kind permission, I pointed to the intended transfer of the military centre from Taskend to Samarcand on the one hand and to the plan of annexing the Khanate of Bokhara on the other, I had to bear patiently the attack of the Russian newspapers and the refutation of your own correspondent. But now, since the first of those suppositions has become a fact and the second is very near realization, I dare say nobody will accuse me of want of modesty, and I shall be forgiven for dwelling upon the facts which have recently come to our knowledge and which are strictly connected with Russia's aggressive policy on the left bank of the Oxus.

"First of all I must point to the fact that it is Russia herself to whom all troubles in the town and in the Khanate of Bokhara must be ascribed. She herself creates the troubles in order to find a pretext for annexation, and from a letter before me, written by a Bokharan Hadji just arrived at Constantinople from the banks of the Zerafshan, I see that the Kazi Kelan and the leading Mollahs, as well as the influential merchants, are continually encouraged by M. Tchanikoff and his agents to overthrow the rule of the Emir Abdul Ahad and to submit voluntarily to the White Padishah on the Neva. The idea of recalling Abdul Melik Tore, the heir-apparent, from his exile has scarcely come to the mind of the Bokharan people, for they are unaware of his present abode, and the news of his alliance with the discontented elements was invented and spread by Russia herself.

The same unfair—nay, dishonest—motives have actuated Russia in her latest aggression upon Kerki. The story of eight Bokharan officials having been murdered by Afghans, or by others hired by the Afghan officer at Andkhoi, can hardly find credit if we consider that the news of the outrage and of the appearance of the avenging Russian military detachment was transmitted by the telegraph on one and the same day, whereas the military party, which probably came from Merv via Chardjui, required at least for such a march five or six days. No; the Russians do not act wisely in imputing to us such an excessive 'naivete.' Their ways, however tortuous, are now-a-days pretty well known to the world; the time when they so easily imposed the most ridiculous tales upon the English public is gone for ever, and their hope of practising in the future their tricks with the wonted success is irretrievably lost.

We all of us know what Russia is aiming at. Her annexation of Kerki, which has been preceded by the annexation of Chardjui, means simply the occupation of the whole left bank of the Oxus, which will shortly be in her possession from the Aral Sea to Kilif, while from here further up to Badakhshan she has already nicely paved her way, partly by intriguing with the Uzbeg population under Afghan rule, partly by the successfully conducted machinations with Abdullay Dyan, whose open enmity towards Shir Afzal Khan, the Afghan military governor of the place, is already talked of in the bazaars of India. Next to this move Russia has been of late very active in the neighbourhood of Herat. The population, and particularly the Parsivan and Persian portion of it, has been duly undermined by Colonel Alikhanoff and his agents; and what is the most important of all, the railway has been carried from the main line southwards to Sarakhs or near to it for all we hear of the preparations made in the direction of Herat is mere guesswork. Transcaucasia is hermetically closed to foreigners, and even the much-petted French travellers have to travel in closed compartments and are not allowed to take notes on the spot, and still less to attempt an excursion towards the Heri-rud or the Murghab.

"Now, Sir, I flatter myself with the hope that you will not reproach me with an intentional rousing of animosity between England and Russia, and that you will not give me the title of "Diabolus rotae," by which my name is freely associated in Russia and elsewhere, when I say that the before-mentioned move on the Oxus and the well-hidden preparations in the Badghis are closely connected, and aim manifestly at a surprise of Herat, which strategically and commercially highly important place is, I am sorry to say, at the mercy of Russia's vainglorious, restless, and ambitious military officials. Yes, Sir, Herat is seriously threatened, despite of the guns and ammunition sent there from Cabul, and notwithstanding the repairs made in the fortifications during the last two years. And not only is Herat threatened with a sudden capture by Russia, but I find the situation very critical in the whole northern portion of Afghanistan if by chance Prince Dolgoroki, the Russian Ambassador in Teheran, should succeed in releasing Ayoub Khan from his present confinement; and if this man whom the victory under Sir F. Roberts's able command made a martyr and a national hero, should appear at the head of the present rising, I am afraid Abdurrahman and the dearly-bought British influence would be hopelessly lost.

"I trust that the gravity of the situation will not be ignored by the common sense and practical judgment of the English people, and that in accordance with the saying "Forewarned, forearmed," the Government has already taken the necessary steps to meet the designs of your implacable and diabolic enemy. Mighty and gigantic granite walls are not suddenly thrown down, nor can they be shaken by one impetuous attack, but they are in danger if the enemy is allowed to crumble one stone after the other, and such a stone in the wall of the British Empire in Asia is, according to my humble views, the town and the district of Herat."

PARTY AT THE NORTHBROOK CLUB.

ON Saturday last, the 18th inst., the Northbrook Indian Club had a very successful garden-party in the grounds of the club (3 Whitehall Gardens), to welcome the distinguished princes and nobles who have come from India to do honour to her Majesty's Jubilee. Unfortunately several who had promised to attend received invitations for the same afternoon to Mr. Gladstone's. The Maharajah Holkar and others had also received the royal command to an audience a Windsor, but they hurried from Windsor to be present at the party. The distinguished guests were received on the part of the club by the Earl of Northbrook president of the club, Viscount Cross, Secretary to State, the Marquess of Ripon, the Earl of Kimberley Viscount Cranbrook, and other distinguished members of the club, including Sir A. Arbuthnot, Sir C. Brownlow, Sir George Campbell, Sir R. Dalzell, Sir J. Danvers, Sir A. Eden, Mr. H. S. King, M. P., Mr. Arthur Macpherson, Sir R. Meade, Sir W. Muir, Sir Henry Rawlinson, Sir J. Strachey, Sir R. Temple, and others. Letters of regret were received from Lord Hartington, Lord Lawrence, Lord Hobhouse, Lord Derby, Mr. Bright, and other prominent members of the club, whose attendance was prevented by other engagements. A large number of ladies were the guests of the club on this occasion, and added much to the brightness of the scene. Lord Northbrook presented the Maharajah Holkar to the Dowager Lady Lawrence, who expressed the pleasure afforded her by the opportunity of making the acquaintance of the son of the great chief lately deceased. Among the other guests we noticed Sir F. Stains, Sir W. Paine, Mr. Justice Cunningham, and other well known Indians. The Indian Resident, who had come over to represent the native army at the Jubilee, arrived direct from Windsor in their full uniforms, and added much to the general effect. They found numbers of old Indian friends in the party, and remained at the club to dine and rest, before attending an evening party at the Marquess of Ripon's. The club has lately received a present of 1,000*l.* from Sir Dinshaw Petit, the Sheriff of Bombay, to improve the library. We are glad to learn that, owing to the liberality of the Indian chiefs who have contributed to the endowment of the club, it is in a most prosperous condition, and must continue to form a most useful home for the numerous young Indian students in England.

HIGH COURT—JULY 12.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAILEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

41-87—Little, S F and N—Choonilal Varjeewandas *vs* Marwady Jokhiram Jeeraj—Hore, C and B.—Part heard.

106-86—Winter and B—Jamsetjee Pestonjee Pochajee *vs* Shapurjee Nowrojee Pochajee and others—Muljee B B, Tobin and R, and in person.

For further directions on Commissioner's report.

478-82—Little, S F and N—Navivahoo and others *vs* Mulji Purshotum and others—Nanu and H.

Long Causes.

461-85—Ardesir, H and D—Oomer Jamal *vs* Beg Mahomed H A Raman—Payne, G and S and T and D

14-87—Tyabji and D—Mariambai *vs* Makibai and others—Thakurdas, D and C.

85-86—Crawford and B—Sulliman Lukha *vs* Valeebhoy Khanbhoy and others—M M M, Cama, P G and S, B and H, B and K, and L, S F and N.

86-86—Crawford and B—Sulliman Lukha *vs* Valeebhoy Khanbhoy and others—M M M, Cama, P G and S, B and H, B and K, and L S F and N.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

(After Criminal Sessions)

To speak to Minutes of Decree.

125-87—Nanu and H—Bhicaji *vs.* Jerbai and others Mansukilal and D, J C Cama, and Nanu and H.

533-86—Chalk, W and S—Wamonrao Anna and others *vs* Jasardhen Ramchundrajee B and others—Payne, G and S.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

For Judgment.

131-87—Chalk, W and S—Maria *vs* Gertrudes Quiny In person.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

550-86—In person, Jaitha Bhima and others *vs* Venayek Ramchundra Lakshman—Mirza H K.

43-87—Mulji B B Kapurchund Kanji *vs* Narron Javat and another—Tyabji and D.

214-87—Hore C and B—Premabai *vs.* Dowcoroba Shamrao P.

228-87—Chalk W and S—Hormarji A Hormarji *vs* Cursondas Narronji.

234-87—Macfarlane E and H—Sheriadji Hormusji *vs* Dhunjishaw Muncherji.

Long Causes.

48-87—Mansuklal and D—Dharsey Ludha *vs* Dewkavahoo—Jefferson, B and D—Part heard.

554-86—Muljee B B—Malloo Makoon *vs* Purmanundas Jowandas—Little, S, F and N—Part heard.

51-87—Thakurdas, D and C—Sher Mahomed Hajee Amanoola *vs* Ramjee Dayal and others—W and G, J C Cama, and in person.

470-86—Payne, G and S—Hajee Cajurbux Abdoola *vs* Sooleman Saloodin—Hore, C and B.

171-84—Ardesir, H and D—Ardesir Burjorjee Bahadoorjee *vs.* Bai Dhunbai—Bomonjee and H.

101-87—Jefferson B and D—Casturchund Abhirchund *vs.* Narrotumdass Harjeewandas and others—Mansuklal and D and in person.

138-87—In person, a pauper—Vithaldass Hurjeewandass *vs.* Tricumdass Jugjeewandas—Tyabjee and D.

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